TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. Trade Mark. Patented.

Quick! Drink it while it foams. The effervescence is instantaneous when the water is mixed with Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, highly sanctioned and popular saline of the Hemisphere. Dyspepsia, headache, biliousness, constipation, affections of the kidneys, febrile and inflammatory disorders promptly yield to its remedial ...

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

...AT AUCTION SALE OF ...ts, Shoes & Rubbers ...esday, Oct. 16, at 9:30 a.m. ...of all grades, from Medium Quality ...est Made, and the assortment comprises ...Men's Fur Lined and Warm Lined ...will be sold. ...gues and Goods ready for inspection.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

...RSDAY, OCT. 17, AT 9:30 A. M., ...ULAR TRADE SALE OF ...y, Glassware, and Furniture, Crates Crockery, in open lots, Barrels Glassware, assorted, Doz. Lamps, Doz. Argand Chimneys, Doz. Sun Burners.

...RNITURE AT 12 O'CLOCK, ...of Parlor Suits, Dressing Cases, ...Commodes, Marble-top Tables, Lounges, ...alnut Tables, Rockers, Easy Chairs, ...ckers, Bed Springs, Mattresses, Chromos, ...cked for country merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...LISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

...TALOGUE SALE 150 ...E OIL PAINTINGS AT STORE ...6 MADISON-ST., ...y and Thursday, Oct. 16 and 17, ...at 10 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. ...URES ON FREE EXHIBITION ...nesday, during Day and Evening. ...superb collection embraces many ...rks of American and Foreign Ar... ...is well worthy the attention o... ...sitively unreserved. ...ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

...Regular Weekly Sale, ...Morning, Oct. 18, at 9:30 o'clock, ...EW AND SECOND-HAND ...RNITURE, ...ull line Brussels, Wool, and Ingrain ...ARPETS, ...stock of a dealer, Crockery and Glassware ...c., &c., Chromos, Blankets, Comforters, ...usehold Goods, General Merchandise, &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

...BUTTERS, LONG & CO. ...ctioneers and Real-Estate Agents, 173 and 175 Randolph-st.

...R THURSDAY'S TRADE SALE. ...oods, Clothing, Notions, ...rnishing Goods, Etc., ...Oct. 17, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at our 173 & 175 Randolph-st. ...BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

...AT AUCTION SALE. ...ESE WORKS OF ART. ...AY MORNING, Oct. 17, at 11 o'clock, at ...173 and 175 Randolph-st. ...tisement on first page of Tribune. ...BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By H. FRIEDMAN, 200 and 202 Randolph-st.

...NOTHER GREAT SALE OF ...ROCKERY, ...ednesday, Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock. ...W. G. Crockery, in open lots. ...ockingham and Yellow Ware, in open lots. ...ock. and Yellow Ware, in original pkgs. ...lassware, assorted. ...assorted. ...ked for country merchants. G. W. BECKFORD, Auct'r.

...HAS. E. RADDIN & CO., ...ctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALE ...S, SHOES, & RUBBERS, TUESDAY, OCT. 15. ...RY GOODS, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

...CTION SALE THIS DAY OF ...Y GOODS. ...S, SHOES, & RUBBERS TO-MORROW. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

D. D. STARK & CO., 84 and 85 Randolph-st.

...esday, Oct. 16, at 9:30 a. m., A LARGE STOCK OF ...URE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS. ...uits and 20 Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, ...Pat. Rockers, Solid Comfort Chairs, Bedsteads, ...modes, Bureaus, Hair, Wool, and Cotton ...Springs, &c. ...Mantel Mirrors, Chromos, Cyl. and Office ...sels, Wool and Ingrain Carpets, 10 rolls ...nd Tapestry Brussels Carpets. ...of Second-hand Goods, Heating Stoves, &c. D. D. STARK & CO., Auctioneers.

...MOOREHOUSE & CO., ...uctioneers, 85 & 87 Randolph-st.

WE WILL SELL TO-DAY, ...& CHAMBER SUITS, BEDSTEADS, ...ashstands, Tables, Rockers, Chairs, Lounges, ...s, 3-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets. ...No. 1 Heating and Cook Stoves. ...of Second-hand Furniture, Dishes, Bed-...Linen, &c., the contents of a 10-room house. WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auct'rs.

TRUNKS.

...UNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

CUT FLOWERS.

...LBS For Winter Flowering, every variety; Cut Flowers for Weddings, Funerals, etc. Pampas Grass, Flowers for Mantels. HOVEY & CO., 56 Madison-st.

COLLECTIONS.

...ECT YOUR PAST DUE BILLS ...PLACING THEM WITH THE ...AGO MERCANTILE AGENCY, ...OM 36, 162 WASHINGTON ST.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1878. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc.

Auction. Auction.

Although our sale has been held for nearly a month, the greater portion of our choicest and freshest goods still remain on hand, and exceed in value the combined stocks of Jewelry at retail in this city. The assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Goods, Plated Ware, &c., is still unbroken. BEAR IN MIND, the sale will continue day by day until these goods are sold, no matter at what slaughter.

Sales at 10:30, 2:30, 7:30.

N. MATSON & CO.,
STATE AND MONROE STREETS.

CATARRH REMEDIES.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH

INSTANTLY RELIEVES AND PERMANENTLY CURES SNEEZING OR HEAD COLDS, CALLED ACUTE CATARRH; THICK, YELLOW, AND FOUL MATTERY ACCUMULATIONS IN THE NASAL PASSAGES CALLED CHRONIC CATARRH; ROTTING AND SLOUGHING OF THE BONES OF THE NOSE WITH DISCHARGES OF LOATHSOME MATTER TINGED WITH BLOOD, AND ULCERATIONS OFTEN EXTENDING TO THE EYE, EAR, THROAT, AND LUNGS, CALLED ULCERATIVE CATARRH. ALSO, NERVOUS HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, CLOUDED MEMORY, AND LOSS OF NERVE POWER.

This Great Local and Constitutional Remedy for the immediate relief and permanent cure of every form of CATARRH, including Hay Fever and all affections of the Eye, Ear, and Throat, is prepared entirely by distillation, and contains, in the form of vaporized essences, the greatest vegetable healing and purifying properties known to medical chemistry.

By means of Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaler, which accompanies every bottle free of charge, it is INHALED, thus acting directly on the Nasal Passages, which it instantly cleanses of foul mucous accumulations, subduing inflammation when extending to the Eye, Ear, and Throat, restoring the senses of Sight, Hearing, and Taste when affected, leaving the head deodorized, clear, and open, the breath sweet, the breathing easy, and every sense in a grateful and soothed condition. INTERNALLY administered it permeates every fluid of the body, cleansing the entire mucous or membranous system through the blood, which it purifies of the ACID POISON always present in Catarrh. It builds up the enfeebled and broken-down constitution, robs the disease of its virus, and permits the formation of Health-Renewing Blood. Its united action, by external and internal use, enables it to succeed when every other known remedy utterly fails; and, unless the system is prostrated by scrofula or consumption beyond recuperation, it will effect a permanent cure.

EYE, EAR, THROAT, NERVES.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is of marvelous efficacy in the treatment of Sore, Weak, Inflamed, Red, or Mattery Eyes; Ulceration and Inflammation of the Ear, Violent Pains, Neuralgia, Ringing Noises in the Head, Delirium, and Deafness; Sore Throat, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Elongation of the Uvula, Swelling of the Tonsils, Tickling Cough, and Bleeding of the Lungs; Nervous Headache, Dizziness, Clouded Memory, Loss of Nervous Force, Depression of Spirits, and all affections of the Nerves, whether of Catarrhal origin or not. It subdues Inflammation, Ulceration, and Nervous Excitement wherever existing, and hence rapidly cures the above diseases.

A careful description of symptoms and sympathetic diseases (illustrated), together with minute directions for effecting a speedy and permanent cure, also observations on diet and the general health, accompany each bottle.

Price, with Improved Inhaler, Treatise, and Directions, $1. Testimonials by mail. Sold by all Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS.

Electricity and Healing Balsams United. The Most Wonderful Plaster in the World.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Local Pains, Weak Spine, Weak and Sore Lungs, Coughs and Colds, Weak Back, Weak Kidneys, Nervous Affections, Weak Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Heart Affections, Enlarged Spleen, Female Weakness, Shooting Pains through the Loins and Back, Lack of Strength and Activity, Spasms or Fits, and Nervous Muscular and Spinal Affections, relieved and cured when every other plaster, liniment, and lotion fails.

Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, a combination of Electric and Voltaic Plates, with a highly Medicated plaster, as seen in the above cut.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, VIA QUEBEC, VIA BALTIMORE.

PASSAGE all classes between principal points in Europe and America at lowest rates. Accommodations Unexcelled. Three weekly Sailings each way. Cabin $60 to $80; Intermediate, $40, gold. Steerage, $28 currency. Shortest sea Route. Superior Ships, Experienced Officers, Disciplined Crews. Safety the Governing Rule. Emigrant and Steerage Passengers through to all points at special rates. Apply to ALLAN & CO., Gen. Agents, 72 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

National Line of Steamships. SAILING TWICE A WEEK FROM New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London. Cabin passage from $50 to $70 currency. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland. For sailings and further information apply to P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.
ANCHORIA, Oct. 19, 11am | BOLIVIA, Nov. 2, 11 am
ETHIOPIA, Oct. 26, 3 pm | CIRCASSIA, Nov. 9, 3 pm
New York to London direct.
ELYSIA, Oct. 23, 3p. m. | CALIFORNIA, Nov. 6, 2 pm
Cabins $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of Passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight and passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

OPTICIANS.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VICTOR, A NEW DRAMA. Arranged for Dramatic Clubs; thirteen Tableaux. For sale at Cobb's Library. 25 cents.

DISSOLUTION.

A dissolution of copartnership has this day taken place between J. C. Graham and Nicholas Speth, known as the firm of Graham & Speth, 245 Blue Island-av. J. C. Graham continues in business, and assumes all debts and collects all monies due to said firm of Graham & Speth. J. C. GRAHAM, Chicago, Oct. 10, 1878. NICHOLAS SPETH.

JAPANESE GOODS.

AUCTION SALE To-day, Thursday, Oct. 17, OF A Highly Important Collection JAPANESE WORKS OF ART, ANCIENT AND MODERN, Including Satsuma, Kutani, Kaga, Imari, Makusa, Kishu, Herado, Arita, and Other Keramics. ANCIENT CINNABAR, Roiro, Akita, and Avanturine. PURE GOLD LACQUERS SAYMIN AND GOLD BRONZES, Of unequaled age and highest value. CLOISONNES On Copper and Porcelain, most exquisite and rare examples. Miscellaneous Objects of Art and Rare Antiquity. 50 of the most elegant Japanese Screens ever brought to this country; among them are Satin and Silk Embroidered, Cloth of Gold, Damask, Brocade, Pine Apple Cloth, Decorated Paper, and other styles. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at salesroom, 175 Randolph-st. Seats will be provided for all. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECTACLES, &c.

MORRIS BERNHARDT, BRAZILIAN PEBBLE OPTICIAN 125 STATE-ST., Room 3, second floor. Special attention given to the Proper Adaptation of Spectacles.

Letters of recommendation can be seen at M. Bernhardt's office from the leading physicians and clergy, not only of Chicago, but all those of prominence throughout the United States best qualified to judge of his superiority as an optician, and the perfectness of his glasses.

OFFICE HOURS, 9 TO 1, 2 TO 5. Letters of inquiry must inclose stamp for reply. CAUTION.—No agents employed or appointed.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE NEWSPAPER FOLDING MACHINES.

The attention of Newspaper Publishers is called to the fact that having lately applied folding attachments to two of THE TRIBUNE'S perfecting presses, The Tribune Co. have no use for several Hand-Feeding Folders heretofore in use in its press-room. The machines are of Chambers Bros. & Co.'s make, and are in excellent order, each having the Kahler improvement. Two of the machines are adapted to a four-page supplement of The Tribune, making four folds, and four to a full sheet, Tribune size, making three and four folds. Can be adapted to any sized sheet. The speed of these machines is limited only by the capacity of the feed boy. They can be seen in operation and we guarantee them, with the Kahler improvement, to be superior to any machine made. Will sell them cheap, as we have use for the room they occupy. For further particulars address TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

Government Bonds, Cook County Orders, City Scrips and Vouchers, Bought and sold by LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Bank, Chamber of Commerce.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES—OFFICE OF Purchasing and Depot Commissary, 3 East Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 7, 1878.—Sealed proposals in duplicate, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., Friday, Oct. 18, 1878, for furnishing the following supplies for the Subsistence Department United States Army, delivered at such places in this city as may be required, viz.: 4,000 pounds cut loaf sugar and 8,500 pounds granulated sugar, in 100-pound net boxes,—boxes to be 1-inch stuff, tongued and grooved, lined with paper, and strapped; 1,800 pounds dried apples, evaporated, in 2-pound packages, cases strapped. The above stores are required for immediate shipment. Bids will be received for the whole or any portion of the above amounts, which are to be increased or decreased, as may be required at opening. Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions, and must be accompanied by samples. Blank proposals or further information will be furnished on application to this office. M. P. SMALL, Brevet Brigadier General and C. S.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Copelin Photographer 75 MADISON-ST., Take Elevator. Cabinets, $6; Cards, $3.

STEVENS ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS, 85 and 87 East Madison-st., Opposite Tribune Building.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CAST-IRON PIPES For Water and Gas, coated and tested 300 pounds to square inch. All sizes on hand and delivered at any place required. SHICKLE, HARRISON & CO., Manufacturers, St. Louis, Mo.

BIRDS.

BIRDS KAEMPFER'S MOCKING-BIRD FOOD, Gold Fish, and Aquaria, wholesale and retail at his Bird Store, 127 CLARK-ST.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH BEST SET, $8. Warranted FINEST AND BEST FILLINGS One-third usual rates. DRS. McCHESNEY, Cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

YELLOW FEVER.

Only Eight Deaths from the Disease in Memphis Yesterday.

The Only Son of Jefferson Davis Among the Number.

Our New Orleans Correspondent Describes His Struggle with the Fever-Fiend.

How the Relief Work Is Managed in the Latter City.

And How Northern Generosity Is Appreciated and Acknowledged.

Over One Hundred Cases Now Being Treated in Brownsville, Tenn.

Two Hundred Deaths to Date at Holly Springs, Miss.

MEMPHIS.

UNSETTLED WEATHER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 16.—Your correspondent has excelled the National Signal Service and Prof. Tice in weather prophecies. I told you a rain-storm was threatened, and it has not come, which is about as much as they can say nine times out of ten. High wind, with thick, scudding clouds and slightly lower temperature prevails, however, which indicates that some change will happen in a few hours. It may be a frost.

As to the condition of affairs to-day, we are still on the ragged edge. Victims continue to fall in every quarter, and the grim monster still demands his proportion.

Among the dead reported since yesterday is P. D. Canale, President of the Italian Society.

I also hear of the death of Capt. James Ralston, Steamboat Inspector of the Port, and his wife, at Raleigh. Five more of his family are down.

Two important cases have been pending in the Police Court several days intimately connected with the epidemic. One of these is an alleged stealing of money and jewels from the late Miss Nelson, daughter of the late Dr. Nelson, by a nurse named Hambreck, who claims to be an acquaintance of the family and received authority from the lady on her death-bed to

TAKE CHARGE OF HER PROPERTY.

The case has been postponed from day to day on account of the illness of important witnesses.

The other case is that of Harvey Lowndes Allen, charged with two attempts to outrage the person of Mrs. McDonald, a patient he was assisting to nurse, and who afterwards died. Allen's case was also postponed on account of the illness of witnesses, and was to have come up this morning, when it was announced that Allen, who is in jail, was last night stricken with the fever.

Dr. G. B. Thornton, City Hospital Physician, is reported as having a slight change for the better, while Jefferson Davis, Jr., is still alive, with but faint hopes of recovery.

Several interior points, having maintained a rigid quarantine against the world, have up to within a short time reported no fever. To-day a private letter received from Bolivar, seventy-five miles east of Memphis, says there is

A STRANGE FEVER

prevailing there which kills all it attacks. Dr. A. A. Coleman and his daughter are among the deaths reported, and the citizens left the town under the most panicky circumstances.

Donald L. McKay, son of A. M. McKay, of the old firm of Sledge, McKay & Co., died at Nesbitts, about twenty miles south of the city, where he removed to escape the epidemic. His remains were brought to the city and interred in Elmwood.

Total deaths, 26; yellow fever, 24; whites, 21; colored, 5. In this city, eight whites and one colored.

INTERMENTS.

The list of whites interred is:

Michael J. Egan,	John R. Morris,
Mary Cain,	Miss Rushing,
Mrs. Rushing,	Unknown child,
—— North.	Mike Farrell,
Mrs. L. Kaufman,	Mrs. H. Cohens,
Charles Maddox,	Amelia Kammers,
Henry Gill,	Donald L. McKay,
W. J. Oates,	Florence Kennedy,
Unknown child,	Otto Henniger,
Peter D. Canale,	Richard Cockell,
George Behrens.	

Seventeen physicians report forty new cases, among which appears the name of Judge P. T. Scruggs, recently elected to the Chancellorship of this District.

The death of Jefferson Davis, Jr., was announced after dark to-night. He was the only son of the Hon. Jeff Davis, of Confederate fame.

A heavy storm is advancing from the northwest; temperature very high.

M. H. TILDEN.

WARM AND SULTRY.

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 16.—The weather is warm and sultry, with rain threatened.

From 6 o'clock last night until noon to-day the undertakers report nineteen interments. Among the deaths are P. A. Canale, Secretary of the Italian Benevolent Association; Otto Henniger, M. J. Oates, Charles Maddox.

NURSES SENT OUT.

The Howard Association to-day sent nurses to Mason, Tenn., Bowling Green, Ky.; McKenzie, Tenn.; Brownsville, Tenn.; Hernando, Miss., and Florence, Ala.

The wife of P. O. Woods, Freight Agent of the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, died last night at Hernando, Miss.

DWINDLING DOWN.

The Board of Health officially report eight deaths from yellow fever during the past twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock to-night. This is the smallest number since the fever was declared epidemic by the Board on Aug. 23.

The undertakers report fifteen additional deaths from fever in the suburbs.

Among the deaths occurring since noon are Mrs. L. Kaufman, Mike Farrell, Mrs. Rushing and child, Amelia Cammers.

M. Canele, of Canele & Bro., was prostrated with fever during the afternoon.

Dr. Samuel Boyle, a volunteer from Baltimore, has been assigned to active duty as a Howard physician.

NEW CASES.

Seventeen physicians of the Howard Medical Corps report forty new cases, twenty-one in the city and nineteen in the country.

P. L. Scraggs, Judge-elect of the Criminal Court, was prostrated with fever this morning at Bartlett, Tenn.

AROUND VICKSBURG.

DISCOURAGING REPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 16.—After a brisk southeasterly wind all day, a slow, cool rain has set in from the same direction. Bronze John seems to have come to a standstill in our city, but not so in localities contiguous. The Howards have received from various places to-day dispatches and reports which are not at all encouraging, and which indicate that nothing under the sun will deliver our people from this scourge but heavy frosts, and it will require more than one to do it. Col. Power telegraphs

FROM JACKSON

nineteen new cases to-day and two deaths—Daniel Eschelman and a colored girl. Whites sick to date, seventy-six, of whom twenty have died; colored, to date, 104, and six have died.

The deaths at Meridian to date have been forty; cases, 150.

Six miles from Raymond, Miss., in the Lebanon neighborhood, forty cases are reported to-day, and the people are in terrible distress. There is certainly

ONE DEMORALIZED DOCTOR

in that part of the world. A case he was treating for congestion suddenly died, and, upon examination by other parties, proved to be unmistakable yellow fever. As soon as he found this to be the fact, he immediately left, rode several miles home through the rain, stopped in his yard, called for fresh clothing, made the change, retired to his room, and for several days—reports say ten—held no communication with his family or any one else. Dr. Ferguson was sent in that neighborhood to-day by the Howards, and it is expected he will do much good.

AT BOVINA,

Henry Bradston and his mother are down. The disease is spreading, and continues to baffle the physicians' skill. Seven new cases are reported this morning.

Dr. Bruner, from Lake, telegraphs that the fever has sprung up in the surrounding country, and medicines are needed. A Bolton dispatch says: "Forty cases in town, and increasing every hour. One death to-day, and two expected to die at any moment."

THE RELIEF BOAT.

At a meeting of the Howards this afternoon, upon the suggestion of Dr. Reilly, of the relief boat Chambers, it was proposed to return the rest of the officers and crew who were well to St. Louis by a special train in charge of a competent physician, and offered the owners to return the boat in charge of an acclimated crew selected here, or retain her in charge of proper officers until such time as she may be needed. This movement is in consequence of the increasing sickness on the boat. Lieut. Benner is not so well this evening. Capt. Yore is quite sick at the Washington Hotel, and the night watchman has been sent to the City Hospital.

NEW ORLEANS.

A STRICKEN HOUSEHOLD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—Am writing with much difficulty in bed on the eve of the sixth day since stricken down. Three days of the fever,—the terrible fever,—and oh! the utter loathsomeness of the horrible disease! Swathed in blankets like a mummy, sweating and sweltering in perspiration, and sickened to the death from the dreadful exhalation. The fourth, the treacherous day; the fever gone, but more dead than alive; the fifth, the day of the crisis, hanging as it were by a hair; to wake up on this, the sixth, the crisis safely passed, but weak and debilitated enough! Ours has been indeed a stricken household. We were five,—father, mother, daughter of 14, son of 10, and little girl of 5. Including Col. Jewett, temporarily sojourning in the house,

WE WERE SIX,

and including the colored cook again, seven. The mother and son were first stricken, both being taken down the same day. The boy got well, the mother died. The week following the funeral the cook was taken. Two days later Col. Jewett came down, and three days later still myself and little girl were both stricken the same day. We have thus had six cases in a family of seven.

THE WIFE AND MOTHER HAS GONE.

The boy is doing well; the rest of us are all in bed, but doing finely.

The only one escaping is the daughter of 14. Brave little woman, with father, younger sister, Col. Jewett, and the cook, all in bed, two male and two female nurses in the house, and the doctor coming and going, she is the main dependence, being general purser, overseer, and manager for all.

Let us hope the worst is over.

JAMES E. RICHARDSON.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—Your correspondent devoted an hour to-day to inspecting the working of the Peabody Association, and a more complete subsistence department could not be found. An immense four-story building, secured rent free, is devoted to the purpose, the ground floor being filled with flour, rice, coffee, tea, sugar, salt, molasses, and salt meat. Rations of each, with the exception of salt meat and molasses, are put up in paper bags, and are distributed with about the facility one could hand out letters. One thousand families were supplied between 8 o'clock and 12 m. to-day, and 5,000 rations were delivered between 8 and 4 o'clock. The two upper floors are

FILLED WITH DELICACIES

only issued in special cases. The Association has kept accounts accurate as those of a commercial house, of all the cash and provisions received, specifying the names of the donors, all purchases, and all disbursements of both money and provisions. One thousand five hundred families receive their daily food at this institution, and, when their work is ended, every dime received and distributed will be made known. The work of putting the provisions into packages and distributing employs sixty-five persons, who are paid in rations.

Several of the members accompanied your correspondent to an immense building half a square further up Magazine street, where is arranged

THE CLOTHING SENT FROM THE NORTH.

When the party reached that section where had been placed piles of dresses and other ladies' clothing, there was not a dry eye in the throng. Mr. Frank Roger, Chairman of the Executive Committee, completely overcome with emotion, exclaimed: "Let any man use the word Yankee again in my presence and I will insult him. Were the people of the North our flesh and blood, they could not be more our brothers."

It may be difficult for those at a distance unused to the horrors of the past two months to fully understand this exhibition of feeling, but the prodigal generosity from the North has sunk like a great stone into the well of the Southern heart and splashed the water into our eyes.

Thirty-five deaths and 183 cases since Tuesday noon.

CLEAR WEATHER.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16.—The weather is clear, with the thermometer at 81°.

Deaths, 26; cases reported, 110.

Total deaths, 3,575; total cases, 11,965.

OUTSIDE.

Dispatches received from all points in the fever section show no material abatement of the disease. J. W. St. Clair, operator at Jackson depot, has relapsed.

B. M. Vail, operator at Meridian, died yesterday of fever. He was agent of the Telegraphers' Mutual Benevolent Association. At Vicksburg, A. D. Babbitt, the most active member of the Telegraphers' Relief Association, who took the fever yesterday, is reported in a favorable condition to-day.

The Rev. Lesko Friest, of the First German Presbyterian Church, aged 34, a native of Berlin, died to-day of yellow fever.

YAZOO CITY.

The Howards received a dispatch asking for a physician and nurses to be sent to Yazoo City, where a very malignant and fatal form of fever has appeared.

AID.

Applications for relief to the Young Men's Christian Association, 87; and Howards, 223.

The Howards sent nurses to Logtown, Bouille, Yazoo City, Labodieville, and Dr. Veazie and nurses to Morgan City.

Peabody Association,—50,000 rations to-day.

HOLLY SPRINGS.

THE FEVER'S WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Oct. 16.—Number of new cases yesterday, 6; deaths, 3; cases to-day, 10; deaths, 1,—white. Number of cases to date, 1,110; deaths, 281.

The fever is slowly but surely seeking its way to the country, and wherever it appears it assumes a most malignant type. A colored preacher died of the fever two miles from town, and his church people came almost 100 strong to pay the last rites. That was a week ago, and many of the mourners are already victims.

The Board of Health have wisely taken action in regard to

THE RETURN OF REFUGEES.

To-day it issued the following circular:

ROOMS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, Oct. 15.—We, the Medical Board of Holly Springs, before adjourning to meet never again, feel constrained to urge on the absent citizens of this place the absolute necessity of protracting their absence until after, at least, two good frosts. An earlier return will give fresh fuel to the flame now almost extinguished, and bring more sorrow to your already sorely-afflicted city.

A. M. LYLE, President, Mississippi.
H. L. METCALFE, M. D., Secretary, Louisiana.
WALTER BAILEY, JR., M. D., Louisiana.
CHESTLEY DANIEL, M. D., Mississippi.
A. R. GOURRIER, M. D., Louisiana.
M. H. GRAY, M. D., Texas.
J. W. ROSS, M. D., United States Navy.
T. S. SEGUR, M. D., Louisiana.
R. M. SWEARINGER, M. D., Texas.

WARM.

The weather continues warm, and our bright hopes of a total subsidence of the disease are disappointed.

In looking at the condition of things here, we find it extremely distressing. Widows, orphans, homeless and destitute, crowd the Committee-room daily, and tell tales of distress not often heard in this once-happy and prosperous place.

Dr. A. H. Sheldon, of the Can't-Get-Away Club, of Mobile, who has been laid low by the fever for weeks, called to see us to-day for the first time. Mr. John W. Ross, United States Navy, has sufficiently recovered from the fever to attend a full line of patients.

CHATTANOOGA.

THE SITUATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 16.—Three deaths to-day—Mrs. Oswald Deitz, E. Legras, and a colored woman. Ten new cases, two white. Mrs. Deitz was the wife of the City Engineer. Drs. Fraer and Baxter are both improving. Dr. Olmstead is doing finely. Charlie Wight is hardly so well. W. J. Crandall is on the streets to-day. Ald. Charles Stanley is worse, having a relapse. The small report to-day does not encourage us to hope the fever is abating. The general feeling among physicians and citizens is that the disease is breeding, to break out with fresh fury in a few days. The Relief Committee find it very difficult to induce sick people to go to the hospital or the healthy in the infected districts to move to Camp Bell. Dr. Fisher, of Marietta, Ga., took charge to-day of the homeopathic hospital. One feature of the fever here is that it does not spread in the country as it does in the Mississippi Valley. Several cases have occurred in Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and other points in the country, but the disease has not spread any further. Warm and clear. A strong south wind until sunset. Thermometer at 9 p. m., 69.

PADUCAH NEWS.

QUARANTINE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 16.—Cloudy and warm all day, threatening rain. Our Mayor has decided not to raise the quarantine till the weather is cold enough to form ice. The Desmet is expected from St. Louis to-night, but will not be allowed to land here.

AT FULTON

there were no new cases to-day. All the cases are doing well except Mrs. Bannister, and her case is pronounced critical. A dispatch from Union City to-day reports one death and two new cases at Hickman yesterday. No news to-day. This is the latest

FROM MARTIN.

MARTIN, Oct. 15—Night.—Only four of the old citizens are left able for duty. The situation is gloomy. There are forty cases under treatment. One death and five new cases to-day. We need funds to pay nurses and grave-diggers. Also, provisions for the indigent and sick. Send all donations to B. A. Crawford, Chairman of the Relief Committee.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 16.—Two new cases at Martin,—Mrs. Carter and a negro. Mr. Carter is dying. Two or three deaths are hourly expected. Thomas Callon, telegraph repairer, died at McKenzie.

MOBILE.

A TOTAL OF TWENTY-THREE DEATHS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 16.—The following, which appears in this afternoon's *Register*, is about as full and accurate information as it is possible to obtain: "We think it is due to our people to give the facts at our command in regard to the sickness now prevalent among us. In default of accurate information wild rumors are apt to prevail, and exaggerated statements will be put forth. We have been enabled to gather the following facts by inspection of the books at the Health-Office, which are open to the public. During the last twenty-four hours there have been fifteen cases of yellow fever reported. Most of these are confined in the same locality as heretofore, though there are several in the extreme southern portion of the city. This makes seventy-three cases of fever in all that have been reported since the first case. There have been twenty-three deaths in all since the beginning of the sickness. Although it is plainly evident that the fever is spreading, it is also evident that it is not spreading to that extent that some alarmists have reported."

BROWNSVILLE.

A CRY FOR HELP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 16.—The situation here is discouraging in the extreme. Over 500 cases, and 120 cases are now under treatment. There were sixty-five new cases and twelve deaths during the last forty-eight hours. We are almost entirely destitute of all subsistence. Our commissary and funds are exhausted. There is no money to pay nurses or for grave-digging, and we are over $1,000 in debt for coffins. Unless we get aid from some source soon the suffering will be terrible. Many of those now sick are destitute of bedding and fuel. The cases now are mostly confined to the colored people, who could not be prevailed upon to leave town for the country camps, which I am glad to state are quite healthy. Several of our most prominent and worthy citizens have sacrificed their lives to save these people, yet all efforts are unavailing in stopping the wave of desolation.

M. McGRATH, Mayor.

CAIRO.

IN OUR OWN STATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 16.—The hot weather is making our people very uneasy, and many are leaving the city by all kinds of conveyances. Some are camping out. Others are stopping at country houses. There were two deaths last night at the hospital. There are five new cases, three of them in the family of Rob Hewett, and two children in a family up-town. Two deaths are expected to-night.

PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 16.—The *News* has the following from Cairo: "Two deaths and four new cases, all in the infected district. Dr. Waldo is dying. His death will cast a gloom over the entire community, he being one of our most faithful physicians. The outlook is very discouraging."

MASON, TENN.

GLOOMY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MASON, Tenn., Oct. 16.—It seems as though the mantle of death is about to be thrown over us all. Two deaths to-day from Bronze John, and four others in a critical condition and will probably die to-night. Twenty new cases now under treatment, and the weather very unfavorable, and indications of rain.

Mrs. D. O'Connor returned from the East Wednesday, and is again at her post, doing a noble work, assisted by Harry Lide. R. B. White, our faithful Town Marshal, and the only town officer who remained on duty through our great trouble, is now in a critical condition.

LOUISVILLE.

TYPHO-MALARIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 16.—It has been discovered that the malignant fever, of which there have been twelve fatal cases in Louisville, was caused by the failure to properly cover up three outhouses, which were partially filled with earth in forming a new alley. A number of physicians were inclined to call it yellow fever, but the strong proofs now at hand tend to the belief that the sickness is typho-malarial fever. All the deaths occurred within 150 feet of the alley.

SPOTS.

THE GRENADA REGION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRENADA, Miss., Oct. 16.—The fever has left the city and is spreading into the country, but it is still unsafe to return. In District No. 1, Carroll County, twenty-four cases, nine deaths, and fifteen convalescing; District No. 1, Grenada County, rural, fifty-three cases, eighteen deaths, and three doubtful, from Oct. 3 to the 15th, inclusive. Dr. Beatty, the only remaining physician, is suffering with the rheumatism, and is consequently unable to render these unfortunate people any assistance, but hopes to be up in a few days. At Garner Station, twelve miles distant, from Sept. 30 to Oct. 15, inclusive, thirty-one cases, eleven deaths, and nine convalescents. Eleven cases now on hand, two or three doubtful. At Duck Hill, about eleven miles distant, from Sept. 30 to Oct. 10, twenty cases, eleven deaths, and nine cases now on hand, four or five doubtful.

MILAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILAN, Tenn., Oct. 16.—Mr. Humphrey died to-day of yellow fever. One case here now—his child. Miss Fields died last night. We have had several deaths in the last few days. Every store, except the drug-store, is closed. No business. Several merchants are moving their goods in the country to sell them. Very few are left in town to-night. Dr. Hunter, one of the Howard physicians, came to our relief to-day. He returned to Memphis this evening, but will visit us daily from to-morrow. Dr. Bledsoe, of our home physicians, is doing good work, and will remain with us and do all he can. A little rain fell here this evening, and it is some cooler to-night.

ATHENS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ATHENS, Ala., Oct. 16.—Alexander Rogers, an old citizen of this place, died at his residence near the depot at 11 a. m. His case was pronounced by our five local physicians to be genuine yellow fever. Their decision was confirmed by Dr. T. O. Summers, Jr., of Nashville, who was on the north-bound train, the train having been held here long enough to allow him to make an examination. Only three others are sick in town, none of which are thought to be yellow fever. About two-thirds of our population have taken flight to places of safety. A Howard Association was organized to-day, and F. Sloss elected President.

DECATUR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ala., Oct. 16.—Seven new cases to-day, three deaths, and twenty-four cases under treatment. Weather cloudy and warm, with a strong wind from the south. A large majority of cases are doing well. Among the new cases to-day is Clarence Thomas, son of the indefatigable H. G. Thomas, a prominent member of the Howards. He is doing well. Our pet, Miss Sallie Fennel, is improving to-day, and hopes are entertained of her recovery. Athens, Ala., had a suspicious death to-day, and the consequent excitement ensued.

NASHVILLE NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 16.—N. B. Thompson, Master-Mechanic of the Decatur Division of the Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern Railroad, died this morning of yellow fever, supposed to have been contracted by visiting Thomas J. Parrish. The deceased came here from Louisville eleven months ago. Medicine was sent to Decatur this morning, and provisions to Brownsville. One hundred dollars and supplies were sent to Martin and supplies to Mason.

BOWLING GREEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Oct. 16.—Two deaths to-day,—the wife of Jack Keough, railroad engineer, and Mrs. Tim McCarty. No new cases since Sunday evening. Mrs. Curren is very low; also the wife of John Moran, section foreman. Young Riley is not yet out of danger. W. L. Rogers, express messenger, is doing well. James Lucas has been very sick, but is some better.

ERIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIN, Tenn., Oct. 16.—Two new cases for the last twenty-four hours. Critical cases, Mrs. W. G. Simpson, Mrs. George E. Raucher, and Mrs. Kline. No deaths. Fourteen cases on hand. We hope to get female nurses by the evening train from the Memphis Howards.

HICKMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HICKMAN, Ky., Oct. 16.—Dr. Blackburn reports Dr. Alexander better, but suffering from an affection of the heart which may prejudice his case. Miss Belle daughter of Alexander, a very interesting young lady, was stricken last night. She spent the day in town Saturday last. All the sick are doing well. One death and but one new case in town.

IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 16.—Warm during the day. Heavy rain storm prevailing this evening.

The operator at Hopefield reports two deaths to-day and four yesterday.

Advices from Arkansas City report the fever broken out at Winterville, eight miles from that place, and east of the Mississippi River.

CHICAGO.

DONATIONS.

Treasurer De Koven received the following contributions yesterday:

Unity Church	53
C. F. Houston, Union, Ill.	2
Previously reported	60,712
Total to date	$60,768
From various sources	37,765
Grand total	$98,534

Numerous contributions of clothing, etc., were received at the headquarters of the Committee, No. 163 La Salle street, yesterday.

A. J. Hemingway, General Secretary Y. M. C. A., acknowledges the following additional contributions: Teachers of public school, West Liberty, Ia., $4.25; citizens of West Liberty, Ia., $7.35. Total sent to date to the fever cities, $6,818.35.

OBITUARY.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 16.—Father R. C. Christie, the well-known Catholic priest who made an enviable War record as Chaplain of Pennsylvania troops, died at St. Francis Hospital to-day. The remains will be taken to Ebensburg, Pa., for burial next Friday.

POLITICAL.

Democrats Working the Quarantine Regulations to Prevent Republican Meetings.

A Fearful Slaughter Reported from Waterproof, in Tensas Parish, La.

As High as Thirty-five Negroes Said to Have Been Killed in a Battle.

Congressman Rainey's Exposition of the Hampton Plan in South Carolina.

Press Comments on the Long-Delayed Denial of Manton Marble.

WATERPROOF.

THE NATURALLY GOOD-NATURED NEGRO ACQUIRES THE CAUCASIAN ART OF BULL-DOZING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—The following telegrams were received here by Mr. A. S. Yamer, Mayor of Waterproof, La., who is a refugee from the fever, and explain the terrible situation of affairs in his town:

WATERPROOF, via NATCHEZ, Miss., Oct. 15.—*A. S. Yamer:* Great excitement in the last three days. Twenty-five hundred negroes are under arms and threaten to burn and pillage the town. Business is suspended. We will keep you posted.
BEN YAMER,
WILL DAVIDSON.

WATERPROOF, via RODNEY, Miss., Oct. 16.—*A. F. Brown, Planters' House, St. Louis:* Fighting has commenced. The burning of buildings is reported. Judge Cordill, J. H. Harrison, and Jeff Snyder were wounded.
J. A. LEMERICK.

IN AN INTERVIEW WITH MAYOR YAMER,

that gentleman stated to your correspondent that the originators of the trouble were Alfred Fairfax and ex-Judge Ludeling, the latter of whom is now the Republican candidate for Congress in that district. Fairfax's influence among the colored people is great, and he had often exercised it for evil, frequently incensing them into hostility against the whites. Waterproof is situated immediately on the banks of the Mississippi, and in Tensas Parish. The parish at the last election registered 5,000 colored and 450 white voters, a fact which shows the great minority of the white population. Mayor Yamer asserted that

BOTH FAIRFAX AND LUDELING

would not hesitate to incite the negroes to deeds of violence, and that the latter had doubtless taken advantage of the present isolated condition of Waterproof, during the yellow-fever epidemic, to carry out their plan of overawing the whites. There is no telegraph station nearer than Natchez, and in the present condition of things along the Mississippi it would be impossible to summon effective aid from neighboring towns. The population of Waterproof is 350. There are now in St. Louis about fifty citizens from Waterproof and vicinity, and they are greatly alarmed over the threatening state of affairs at home.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—The Crescent City Battalion and one section of the Orleans Artillery have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to leave for Waterproof by steamer at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. It appears that Fairfax, candidate for Congress for the Fifth District, called a meeting of colored Republicans at Waterproof. The quarantine officers interfered, and the negroes collected in large numbers around Fairfax's house, just out of town. An armed posse sent out to expostulate with them were fired upon, and three of the posse were killed. An appeal was made to Gov. Nicholls, and the foregoing order was issued.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Oct. 16.—The following is derived from officers of the steamer Natchez: A fight occurred with the negroes yesterday in Goldman's field, some four miles above Waterproof, in which it is said that thirty-six negroes were killed, and the whole of them dispersed. Some apprehend further trouble, while the general impression is that the negroes will not again assemble.

Assistance was pouring in from all directions. Fifty more men left here this evening, in answer to a call from St. Joseph, La. No plantation has been burned.

A communication just received from a citizen of Waterproof states: "All quiet and settled. Ten negroes killed yesterday."

THE NEWS IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—The city is full of wild rumors to-day about the trouble in Tensas Parish. Gov. Nicholls reports receiving information that a fight had occurred at Waterproof, in which five negroes were killed, and that a company of militia from Natchez had arrived there. The parish authorities ask for State troops. The Governor has ordered the Louisiana Field Artillery and Crescent City Battalions to be in readiness to receive marching orders by 8 a. m. to-morrow. It is stated that the steamer Pargoud has been chartered by the State to transport troops to the scene of disturbance.

MILITARY ORDER.

The following order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE LOUISIANA NATIONAL GUARDS, NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16, 1878.—*General Orders, No. 16:* In pursuance of orders from the Governor of the State, the several regiments of this brigade will be got in readiness to march at 3 p. m. to-morrow (Thursday), fully armed and equipped for duty. All staff and line officers and enlisted men will, on seeing this order, at once repair to their respective armories to receive further directions.

By order of Col. John Glynn, Jr., Commanding.
G. A. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

The above command consists of the battalions of Louisiana Field or Orleans Artillery, and the First and Second Infantry Regiments.

THE TILDEN CIPHERS.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The *Tribune* publishes its South Carolina ciphers this morning, which it summarizes as follows: The story of the secret operations of the Democratic managers in South Carolina comprises a series of frauds extending over the whole period from the first announcement of the vote in November until the actual assembling of the Electoral College on the 6th of December. As soon as the critical condition of the contest became known, Smith M. Weed, leader of the Tilden Democracy in the Syracuse Convention last month, started for Columbia. On the day of his arrival at that place he transmitted by telegraph to the Tilden headquarters in this city the proposal to bribe the Returning Board. Later on the same day he made a more definite proposal, which "Denmark" promptly accepted. Negotiations were conducted for six days. The price was at last fixed at $80,000, and Weed started for Baltimore, where a messenger was to meet him with the money. Through a little delay at the last moment the scheme was ruined, for the Returning Board suddenly wound up its proceedings and dispersed in order to avoid the interference of the State Supreme Court. The dispatches relating to these events are written in the same transposition cipher which was used in Florida. A new cipher then appears, relating to money transactions of less moment, and then a third cipher discloses the plot to capture the Electoral vote, partly by violence and partly by corruption

of the Legislature, its culmination being the attempt directed from New York to lock up the Hayes Electors in jail on a charge of contempt of void orders of a usurping court, and keep them there until the day of voting had passed.

MARBLE.

WHAT THE NEW YORK PAPERS SAY OF HIS ELEVENTH-HOUR DENIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The *Tribune* reviews Marble's denial, in which it republishes some of the most important dispatches, and adds: "These dispatches had been before the country eight days when Marble wrote. In all that time he musters up courage to disown one petty, unimportant message, and to pretend that on it hinges this whole protracted arrangement of ways and means for bribery. Marble, the American people are not fools, and they hate the hypocrite and sneak."

THE TIMES.

The *Times* says: "Marble's silence was damaging; his attempted defense is rather more so. He selects one very innocent telegram which was ascribed to him, calls it a decisive instance, and pronounces it a forgery. No other specific denial is attempted, but he makes the following rather bewildering disclaimer of any responsibility for the plot to steal the Presidency: 'There happens to be no telegram imputed to me, as there can be no telegram verily mine, that conflicts with one fact namely, I never attempted, furthered, or executed in any manner, direct or indirect, or ever assented to or concurred in, any proposition, purpose, scheme, or effort to buy the State canvassers' certificate of the vote of Florida, or even to hire them to certify that vote as it was cast by her people for Tilden Electors." The *Times* thinks Marble must descend a little to details.

THE "WORLD."

The *World* says: "Marble's letter was not necessary to assure any one who knows him he was incapable of acting, in Florida or anywhere else, otherwise than as becomes a man of honor. His denial will be accepted without question, except by such persons as were predetermined to disbelieve it."

THE "SUN"

is silent on Marble's denial, the document having evidently been received too late for comment.

PANICKY.

THE DEMOCRACY GREATLY ALARMED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—The *Tribune's* cipher telegrams relating to the South Carolina case have caused more sensation here than those about Florida. The dealings of Smith Weed were so undisguised, except by cipher, so like regular business, purchasing under formal contract, as to leave no room for doubt as to what he was about. His direct communication with Tilden's nephew and Private Secretary is admitted to bring the matter home to Tilden, and his leaving South Carolina for Baltimore under the agreement that the messenger should meet him at Barnum's, that place, and his subsequent arrival and registering at that house, make it morally certain that the money was sent down by Nephew Pelton. Even the Democrats admit that Manton Marble's brief and evasive denial after so long silence

UTTERLY FAILS TO MEET THE CASE,

and in fact avoids any mention of the most serious telegrams attributed to him.

There is general speculation as to what the Potter Committee will do when it assembles. There was a project to have it meet for the purpose of taking evidence which it was believed by them a short time since would be of use as campaign material. This is believed to have been prepared testimony for an attempt to show the Sherman letter to be genuine, but it is decided now that it will not do to meet before November and ignore the exposure of

TILDEN'S ATTEMPTS AT BRIBERY

as proved by the cipher telegrams.

There are a number of Democrats here who are free to admit that it will be folly for the Potter Committee to meet again unless it is willing to make at least a show of searching investigation into the Democratic corruption which the telegrams of their election manipulators show. The Republicans, however, have decided upon their course. They will demand at the opening of the session a most searching investigation of the whole matter, and to whatever committee the case is sent its Republican members will insist that all the prominent parties to the frauds now exposed in these telegrams be called at once. There will be no farcical dealings with such small operators as the Andersons, Webers, and Jenkses, but such men as Pelton, Marble, Havemeyer, Woolley, and

PROBABLY MR. TILDEN HIMSELF

will be first examined.

The telegrams place Senator Gordon in a position where it is expected that he will early make a personal explanation, and himself ask for a committee in the Senate that can traverse the whole ground. The movement in the House will be for the purpose of forcing the Democrats themselves to investigate their own frauds, bribery, and corruption. But the probabilities are that the Republicans of the Senate will take hold of the matter and give it the most searching investigation that can be made with the complete machinery of the Senate, which is in the hands of the Republicans. Meantime the Republicans have been gathering evidence as to the methods adopted to work up sufficient material to force the movement for investigation upon the House. The persons who figured in this, and the peculiar work they did is

LIKELY TO COME OUT

to the confusion of all concerned. There are Democrats here who do not hesitate to advance the opinion that the majority of the members of the Democratic side were completely deceived as to the real character of the evidence at hand, they being led to believe that it was such as would upon its mere production carry conviction of the frauds on the part of the Republicans to the minds of the whole country.

There are Democrats here who are generally regarded as fully acquainted with the purposes of the managers of that party, who declare confidently that it is the intention to

FORCE AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

after the 4th of March. To do this they will allow several of the most important appropriation bills, if not all, to go over. They say they intend to leave the Administration in such a fix that it cannot carry on the Government without promptly calling an extra session without waiting until October, as in the case of the failure of the Army bill alone last year.

GEN. THOMAS EWING,

one of the representative men of the Ohio Democracy, evidently has some very positive ideas on the subject of cipher dispatches, though in the interview which follows he is careful to avoid any specific reference to the senders of these dispatches. He does go so far, however, as to admit that there was a great deal of low cunning and intrigue, and that there were more attempts at corrupt bargaining by some men on both sides. Without stating that he believes that Tilden or his following were guilty of complicity in the particular matters alleged, Gen. Ewing does say that the Democratic party is not responsible for any of it, and declares he is glad Tilden was not seated by such means.

Gen. Ewing would have the persons whom he calls "Called intermedlers," who dabbled in the dirty business, made responsible for these cipher dispatches.

THE FAUX PAS.

END OF ONE PARTICULAR BLUNDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 16.—The New York Mine books, which were stolen by Tilden's counsel on the evening of Sept. 23 from the Commissioner's office here, while in process before mentioned, were returned to M. H. Maynard to-day, according to Judge Baxter's order. Samuel Peck, clerk of the mine, who had charge of the books since they were taken, delivered them, as Agent McCloskey was ill and did not care for the unpleasant job. The replevin suit here, which was adjourned for Tilden's Secretary Smith's testimony, was discontinued before Judge O'Keefe to-day, as they thought the replevin a fraud—at the same time to save them $200 bonds.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SPECIMENS OF DEMOCRATIC PERSUASION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—Democrats are attempting to weaken the force of the exposures in South Carolina by maintaining that the persons making the charges are not of good character. They admit, however, that colored Representative Rainey is a gentleman whose character is beyond reproach. It was Rainey whose efficient work as a member of the Committee on Enrolled Bills at the late session at the time when the Democratic members of that Committee were incapacitated from excessive use of liquor, which alone prevented an extra session. The Democratic press have generally indorsed Rainey as a man of character and great intelligence. He in an interview declares that the statements relative to the recent outrages in South Carolina are lamentably true. Rainey says:

I cannot call to mind any period under a Republican Administration in South Carolina when there has been so much unrest and feverish excitement among the people. One thing is certain, the Republicans are threatened on every side simply because they see fit to differ politically with the Democrats. No man in South Carolina can escape ostracism who has independence enough to assert his own personal convictions, if they happen to be antagonistic to those entertained by the Democrats. The fact is, difference of opinion is not tolerated, and it is evidently only a question of time when they will endeavor to make the fight now going on in South Carolina one between races. I am fully convinced of the fact that there is a determination on the part of the Democracy to crush out Republicanism, which means stifling the Republican majorities,—for in South Carolina there is unmistakably a Republican majority of from 25,000 to 30,000, and in my own Congressional district we have an actual majority of between 5,000 and 6,000. That is fully established by the recent census. How the Democrats propose to carry the State or Congressional districts, three-fifths of which have an undisputed Republican majority, can as well be imagined as told. It can only be done by violence, intimidation, or fraud. I believe that these demonstrations now being made at public meetings in our State, are made for the purpose of intimidating voters to such an extent as to prevent them from voting the Republican ticket at the coming election. This is only one of the means by which they propose to destroy the Republican majorities. They have located precincts far apart. They have also reduced the number of voting hours, so that instead of keeping the polls open from 6 in the morning until 6 in the evening, they will be opened at 8 and closed at 5 in the afternoon, thereby depriving many who are desirous of voting of the opportunity of doing so.

OHIO.

THE STATE ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 16.—In the recent election in Hamilton County the official vote gives Barnes, Republican, for Secretary of State, 1,164 majority over Paige, Democrat; White, Republican, for Judge of the Supreme Court, 1,080 majority; Paul, Republican, for Board of Public Works, 1,195; Butterworth, Republican, for Congress in the First District, 720 majority; Young, Republican, for Congress in the Second District, 974 majority. On the county ticket, Matson, Democrat, for Judge of the Probate Court, was re-elected by 93 majority; Nellerman, Democrat, for Director of the Infirmary, 125 majority. The Republicans elect the rest of the ticket, with the possible exception of Prosecuting-Attorney, which hinges on a decision regarding the tally sheet of Precinct C, Fourth Ward.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 16.—The full official returns from all counties give the following as the total vote cast for each candidate for Secretary of State:

Barnes, Republican, 274,120; Paige, Democrat, 270,966; Ray, National, 38,332; Robinson, Prohibition, 5,674; Barnes' majority, 3,154.

The returns also show the election of 11 Democratic and 9 Republican Congressmen, as follows:

First District—Butterworth, Republican, majority 720.
Second District—Young, Republican, majority 974.
Third District—McMahon, Democrat, majority 1,087.
Fourth District—Keefer, Republican, majority 5,010.
Fifth District—Lefevre, Democrat, majority 1,828.
Sixth District—Hill, Democrat, majority 4,038.
Seventh District—Hurd, Democrat, majority 1,904.
Eighth District—Finley, Democrat, majority 1,255.
Ninth District—Converse, Democrat, majority 988.
Tenth District—Ewing, Democrat, majority 334.
Eleventh District—Dickey, Democrat, majority 1,358.
Twelfth District—Neal, Republican, majority 2,073.
Thirteenth District—Warner, Democrat, majority 123.
Fourteenth District—Atherton, Democrat, majority 2,287.
Fifteenth District—Geddes, Democrat, majority 4,578.
Sixteenth District—McKinley, Republican, majority 1,234.
Seventeenth District—Monroe, Republican, majority 2,678.
Eighteenth District—Updegraff, Republican, majority 2,679.
Nineteenth District—Garfield, Republican, majority 9,613.
Twentieth District—Townsend, Republican, majority 5,810.

WISCONSIN.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Oct. 16.—Political matters in this (the Second) district were never so quiet during a Congressional campaign as they are at present. This is the more singular from the fact that the district is a close one, and naturally a battle-ground for the political parties. The determination of Maj. H. A. Tenney to remain in the field as the Greenback candidate for Congress seems to have a discouraging effect upon the Democrats, and thus far little if any effort has been made by them to further the success of their candidate, Romanza E. Davis. At the Democratic Convention Mr. Davis refused outright to be the candidate, and

LEFT THE CONVENTION

fully determined not to run. With Tenney on the course, Mr. Davis considered the nomination a very empty honor, and defeat almost certain. Every effort has been made by Davis and his friends to have Tenney withdraw so as to make an open, square fight in the district between Davis and the Republican nominee, Lucien B. Caswell. But to all such appeals Mr. Tenney turns a deaf ear, and has made up his mind to stick, and go through the campaign, even though inevitable defeat stares him in the face.

Davis, seeing no chance for the Greenbackers to lower their colors, has finally come out from his secluded position, and begins the canvass,

THE WILLING SACRIFICE OF THE DEMOCRACY

of his district. Meanwhile, Mr. Caswell enters upon the active work of the campaign, and has made several speeches in different parts of the district. There is little, if any, doubt of his election, notwithstanding the boast of the Greenbackers that they will carry the district for Maj. Tenney. The fact is, Mr. Caswell has the great prestige on his side of having already served nearly two terms in Congress to the entire satisfaction of his constituency, one of the most intelligent and enterprising in the Union. There is every evidence to show that the Republicans of the Second Congressional District of Wisconsin will render a good account of themselves in November, and re-elect the Hon. L. B. Caswell to Congress by a largely increased majority.

ILLINOIS.

CENTRALIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Oct. 16.—The great Democratic rally, so long advertised, came off here to-day. Owing to a terrible wind-storm and the slim attendance of the sovereigns, the meeting was not held out of doors, but in Betz Hall. The Centralia Band rallied about 300, who listened patiently to Gen. Farnsworth and Congressman Sparks, but who disappeared one by one when John R. Eden began. Gen. Farnsworth denounced Fiatism, and it will now be in order for Goudy to howl. As it was exclusively a Democratic meeting, it may be said it passed off well.

MALDEN JONES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 16.—The intelligence reached the city to-day that Malden Jones had withdrawn from the race for Congress. The Congressional Committee was telegraphed to meet him in Champaign to receive his resignation, and one member, John K. Miller, went on the noon train. A great many think the meeting is called to induce Jesse Harper, the Greenback nominee, to withdraw. At all events, one or the other of the gentlemen will doubtless withdraw; but Cannon's strength will not be weakened either way it goes.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 16.—The Democracy of the Fourteenth District are in a quandary. The District Central Committee was summoned to meet in this city to-day for consultation. Rumor said that Malden Jones, the Democratic nominee for Congress, would present his resignation and give up the contest. The case is a hopeless one for the Democrats anyhow. Jones is riding both hobbies,—flat and hard money,—and Farnsworth is making speeches in the district in favor of hard money, which Jones is afraid will lose him the Democratic-Greenback vote. The Committee had a secret session all the afternoon, and adjourned to meet to-night in the Urbana, it is surmised, to cook up an arrangement with Jesse Harper, the Fiat candidate for Congress from this district, who spoke there to-night. Members of the Committee give assurances that Jones will not back down, but he is evidently sick of the race.

Jesse Harper and Gen. Bates were advertised to hold a grand county rally in this city to-day. Bates failed to come, but Harper addressed an audience of about 300, a portion of whom were drawn in out of curiosity. The meeting was a failure. Mr. Cannon, the Republican nominee for Congress, will have an easy walk-over.

SHABONIER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SHABONIER, Fayette Co., Ill., Oct. 16.—B. B. Smith, Republican candidate for Congress, addressed a large crowd of farmers and businessmen here this afternoon. He made a splendid, old-time, financial speech, which was enthusiastically received. Mr. Smith is making an active, and his friends say a successful, canvass.

CARLINVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 16.—The National Greenback Convention, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Legislature, was held at Brighton yesterday, and nominated the Hon. J. E. Star, of Jersey County. This makes four legislative tickets in the field,—Greenback, Republican, Democratic, and Temperance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 16.—Judge Julian Hale, of the Circuit Court of Marion and Hendricks Counties, and Democratic candidate for re-election, will to-morrow file papers at Danville contesting the election of Joshua G. Adams, Republican, who had but 77 majority.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 16.—Col. O. M. Barnes, Democratic nominee for Governor, is addressing a meeting at Dean's Opera-House this evening, Col. Edridge acting as Chairman. The audience does not exceed 200 men of mixed politics, and half a dozen ladies.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., Oct. 16.—The Greenbackers of the First District to-day nominated Matthias Ellis, of Carver, for Congress. The Democratic Convention here to-day also nominated him.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 16.—James H. Carleton, of Haverhill, was nominated by the Democrats of the Sixth Congressional District. He is a hard-money man and anti-Butler.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 16.—The Prohibitionists of the Seventh Congressional District have nominated John S. Colby.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16.—Charles Theodore Russell writes a letter declining to be the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighth District.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 16.—The Democrats of the Seventh Congressional District have nominated John K. Tarbox for Congress.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Oct. 16.—The Butlerites nominated Wilbur F. Whitney in the Tenth District for Congress.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16.—The following nominations were made by the Democratic Parish Convention: For Mayor, Col. Isaac W. Patton; Administrator of Improvements, J. D. Houston; Commerce, Maj. J. H. Behan; Water-Works, E. R. Chevally; Finance, A. H. Isaacson; Accounts, Col. John Glynn, Jr.; Assessments, Washington Marks; Police, Patrick Meallie; Criminal Sheriff, John Fitzpatrick; Civil Sheriff, J. R. Alco Gauthreaux.

Committees of Citizens to the Conservative Association, National and Republican parties, are in consultation, and will probably nominate a city ticket in opposition to the above.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Democrats of the First District renominated James W. Covert for Congress.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The Democrats of the Eighteenth District nominated John Ross for Congress.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 16.—The Rev. A. B. Lamberton, Democrat, is nominated for Congress in the Thirtieth District.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Brooklyn Independent Democrats nominated the following Congressmen: Second District, Daniel O'Reilly; Third District, N. McGregor Steel.

NO NEW ELECTION.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 16.—Chairman Duncan, of the Democratic Congressional Committee, has decided not to call a convention to nominate a candidate for the November election, being advised to this effect by prominent lawyers of the State. The legality of the October election will be referred to Congress.

RE-ELECTED.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 16.—The Senate and House, in joint assembly, to-day re-elected Justin S. Morrill United States Senator.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 16.—The State Prohibitory Convention to-day nominated Asa S. Kendall for Governor, and Davis Heald, J. M. Fletcher, and Ira S. Swett for Railroad Commissioners. The Convention, being so few in numbers, declined to nominate other State officers.

BLOOMINGTON GOSSIP.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 14.—We all care for the indications of general prosperity, and the unanimous verdict is, that there has been a bountiful harvest. Only the golden corn is left, and nearly ready for the huskers; 700 acres of it to be harvested on the farm that belongs to the country place where I am staying just now. The brown and yellow leaves burn and glow, in contrast with the Osage hedges, that are so green they still remind one of July, only that they do not resound with the musical demand for "more wheat" from the plump and savory flavorer of toast. Down in the city I see no indications of the all-pervading hard times. To be sure, they tell me everywhere, "We are not as gay as we used to be,"—not so much money is spent on luxuries as of yore,—but I see no pretentious houses of ambitious owners left to the mercy of the elements to wander at their own sweet will through gaping doorways and sashless windows. Thrift and comfort, with a fair amount of prosperity, have been the rule in many of the small towns as well as in Bloomington.

It seems to be well that every place should boast of something which is longer, or broader, or stronger, or cost more money, or gives more trouble than anything of the kind anywhere else, and so Bloomington must needs claim that the stand-pipe for the new water-works is the tallest in the United States; and I accept the statement without statistics.

This vicinity is no longer a paradise of Short-Horn dealers, neither is it the city of flowers; for the extensive nursery interests, like the business of the stock-dealer, have met with reverses, until all the older enterprises of the kind are bankrupt. It is my good fortune that I possess friends in the poetic business of flower-culture; and, for dainty keeping and artistic arrangement, one would rarely find the equal of this particular greenhouse. They have kept me supplied with such great stalks of the opening tuberose, armfuls of them, that will be to me a memory forever after.

As a favor granted to a guest from abroad (no spectators are admitted usually), I was permitted to be present at a meeting of the Lady's Art Club called the Pallaian. It consists of fifteen members; and, on account of the culture and exclusiveness of the ladies, any vacancy occurring is immediately filled from waiting applicants. The object of the Society is to become learned in art-literature. As art-connoisseurs, I suppose they could hurl so much ancient Greek authority at the bewildered head of some poor mere wielder of brush and mahlstick, as would make him wonder, in a dazed and helpless way, if his technical skill in delicious coloring, gotten by a whole lifetime of the study of Nature, would sink into apparent insignificance. However, any interest in art, even if it may be in the so-called ceramic craze, is better than the total apathy on the subject which used to pervade the minds of the American people; and, as I intend some time to find out whether Bloomington people will buy my pictures, I should be glad of any previous interest in that direction.

ADDIE BARNES BENEDICT.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 16.—The trial of the Orangemen for their 12th of July proceedings commenced before Judge Ramsay at the Assize Court to-day. The counsel for the prosecution and defense agreed that the jury should be composed entirely of Protestants. Mr. Carter, Q. C., in presenting the case to the jury, said that the fact of the defendants being members of a particular Order would not be considered at all, the indictment charging them only with having assembled on the 12th of July under circumstances likely to provoke a breach of the peace, and in direct contravention of the proclamation of the Mayor, made in his capacity as chief magistrate of the city. After hearing the evidence of the Constables who had made the arrests, and of Mayor Beaudry, the case was adjourned.

It is expected that the new Ministry will be sworn in here to-morrow before the departure of the Governor-General for Quebec, from which place he sails Saturday morning for England.

FOREIGN.

The Ameer Endeavors to Stir Up the Mohammedans Against England.

England and Russia at Loggerheads on the Servian Boundary Question.

Progress thus Far Made in the German Reichstag on the Socialist Bill.

The Central Committee of the Socialist Order Dissolved.

Announcement of Additional Failures in England and Scotland.

THE EAST.

STIRRING UP THE MOHAMMEDANS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.—The Ameer of Afghanistan is endeavoring to raise a religious war among the Mohammedans of Central Asia against England.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A Vienna dispatch says the Austrian reply to the Turkish circular repels the Turkish charge of atrocities by the Austrians. The correspondent adds: "The Turkish Ambassador who recently interviewed Count Andrassy to offer explanations, must have been convinced that it will not be the fault of Austria if the relations of the two countries do not become friendly."

SUBDUED.

VIENNA, Oct. 16.—Gen. Rheinlander telegraphs that the district of Northern Krdina has been subdued after various engagements, which cost the Austrians 500 men killed.

WAITING THE AMEER'S REPLY.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A dispatch from Simla says the Viceroy's native emissary bearing the Ameer's answer is expected to arrive at Kohat Sunday. If the tenor of the reply is unfavorable, operations will begin immediately.

TERRITORY TRANSFERRED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 16.—Moukhtar Pasha has confirmed the announcement that he and the Cretans have signed a convention. The transfer of the territory ceded to Servia by the Treaty of Berlin is now complete.

AT LOGGERHEADS.

BELGRADE, Oct. 16.—Differences have risen between the English and Russian delegates on the Servian Boundary Commission. Both have asked their Governments for instructions.

It is thought the Albanians intend to molest the Boundary Commission, and a large Servian force has been sent to Vranja to protect them.

WILL BE EVACUATED.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A Vienna dispatch says the Porte has intimated that it has given orders for the evacuation of Spuz and Podgoritza.

GERMANY.

THE ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The Reichstag passed the paragraph of the Socialist bill relating to the modified state of siege, with amendments offered by the Conservatives giving the Government greater discretion as to the propriety of proclaiming a state of siege and expelling suspected persons from towns. On the final paragraph being reached, all the amendments prolonging the period of the operation of the bill were rejected, and the paragraph was passed limiting it, as proposed by the Committee, to March 31, 1881. This completes the second reading of the bill.

THE EMPEROR.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A Berlin dispatch says it is announced that the Emperor William will resume the Government the beginning of December.

DISSOLVED.

In consequence of the certainty of the passage of the Socialist bill, the Central Socialist Committee have voluntarily dissolved. In its parting address it calls upon its members to continue their efforts for the propagation of their political ideas in private life.

COMPROMISE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A Berlin dispatch says the Government will probably endeavor to secure an amendment of the objectionable points of the Socialist bill by private conference with the Liberals. The latter, however, are very determined.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MORE FAILURES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A firm of local iron-brokers failed at Glasgow yesterday. Liabilities, $50,000. Two other failures, said to be heavy, have occurred, but are not yet officially announced.

The general feeling is more quiet, but private and joint-stock banks still refuse accommodations, and throw this class of business entirely upon the Bank of England, whereat as much as 8 per cent was charged for loans yesterday. Should the Bank of France raise its rate of discount to-morrow, as predicted in some quarters, a further advance in the Bank of England's rate is deemed inevitable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—A dispatch says the Spanish Government has received dispatches from Morocco stating that the Sultan is disposed to accord full attention to the representations of Spain. All possibility of war is now considered removed.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Russian Minister of Finance was at Berlin Monday last, consulting leading bankers in regard to a new loan. Nothing was settled. The Minister left for Paris Tuesday.

VON BEUST.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Dispatches from Berlin state that Count von Beust being unfriendly to Germany, his appointment as Austro-Hungarian Minister at Paris has created ill-feeling in Berlin.

ANDRASSY'S SUPPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A special from Vienna states that Count Andrassy is certain of a majority in the Diet, Reichsrath, and Delegations, because of the belief that his policy does not contemplate pushing the occupation of Bosnia beyond its present limits, and consequently a reduction of expenses is possible.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, Oct. 16.—The first basis for an arrangement between the Vatican and Germany having completely failed in consequence of the attitude of the Centre party in the Reichstag, a new and less radical basis will be substituted, and the relations between the Church and State will be regulated as nearly as possible in accordance with the existing German laws.

THE COUNT D'EU'S CONTRIBUTION.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Count D'Eu, son-in-law of the Emperor of Brazil, remitted Minister Noyes 400 francs as a contribution to the yellow-fever stricken people of the United States.

RELIGIOUS.

EPISCOPAL CONGRESS.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 16.—After communion service at St. Paul's Church this morning, at which the Rev. Phillips Brooks delivered an appropriate address, the Episcopal Congress convened in Pike's Opera House. Papers upon the interpretations of the Bible in relation to the present condition of learning and science were read by the Rev. Frederick Gardner, D. D.; the Rev. Edwin Harwood; and Prof. McCrady.

Bishop Jagger, in welcoming the Episcopal Congress this morning, said: "There are special reasons why our church here should extend a welcome to this Congress. It brings boldly into view the comprehensive character of the organization. It is not a canonical institution. It does not legislate, represents no party, invites men of all shades of thought and opinion to meet on a common platform and speak out their honest convictions on the living practical issues of the day. We are glad to have the world know that the Protestant Episcopal Church is not afraid to let men think on essential points of faith. It recognizes liberty and thought in proper limits. The experiment has proved that a free, manly interchange of views in open discussion tends to promote unity rather than create antagonism."

Dr. Gardner, upon Bible interpretation in regard to learning at the present day, said: "The effect of the recent research, so far from contradicting the Bible, bears out all its statements. The result of the search of scientific men for truth may not accord with their long-cherished views or tenets, but the time always comes, and will come, when the revelations of the Sacred Word will be attested by the investigation of those who seek after truth."

Dr. Gardner expatiated at length upon the discoveries in old ruins of tablets and images confirmatory of the Tower of Babel, and the ruin that came upon Babylon; also the story of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, as narrated by Daniel. The inscriptions of Nesha, King of the Moabites, alters not the statement of the Jewish writers. The fall of the Moabites and the affairs of men are here shown from the standpoint of men, and not with a spiritual bearing." The interpreter of the Scriptures should be conversant with the laws of science. He should be able to read the story of the handiwork of God in His works. He should be able to realize that the laws of God never conflict. They are the same in all ages. Men say that they often find that science will not bear out the statements of the Bible. They mean the Bible will not bear out the conclusions they reached through fallacious reasoning from an erroneous standpoint. These conclusions often work injury to the hearts and faith of those who are not grounded in hope, but one by one these fallacies have been exposed, the Church strengthened, and the right vindicated."

The Rev. Edwin Harwood followed upon the same topic, putting forth views rather opposite to those expressed by Dr. Gardner. "There is a disposition to force the Scripture into harmony with science, which is wrong. The interpreter must resist the tendency to force the Scripture into harmony with all newly-discovered facts. It is not Scriptural interpretation. It means what the author said, or it does not. Back of the consideration of the Bible as a relic of the past, lies the original fact that its chart is a guide to Christian believers. The modern man is on trial. Humanity has reached maturity. Shall he not be still reverent to his Creator, or shall he treat Him as worn out and unworthy of his present needs? When man thus loses faith, the value of life is lost forever."

The Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of New York, was the next speaker. He said in regard to the interpretation of the Scripture, that the true interpretation of any book is the bringing out of the truths which that book contains. The Bible must be interpreted in accordance with the spirit and nature of the book, and from a spiritual standpoint.

The Rev. W. P. Duboz, of the University of the South, followed with a very direct and logical argument.

The Rev. Edward Rowland, of New Bedford, delivered the closing argument. He showed that in endeavoring to harmonize the teaching of Science and the Bible, the attempt was not to explain the construction of the world but to make known the Creator.

The Rev. Thomas S. Bacon was the first volunteer speaker. He affirmed that the usual proposition that the Bible and Science agree is illusive, unmeaning, false, and altogether mischievous. He reflected severely on those churches that yielded so much to what is called Science, but which is such a different thing in different men's hands as to be utterly unreliable.

He was followed by the Rev. Allen S. Woodall by a bold and earnest address aimed at those who by the aid of Science seek to discredit the Bible.

At the evening session papers were read on "The Novel in Its Influences Upon Modern Life," by the Rev. William R. Huntington, of Worcester, Mass., the Rev. R. A. Holland, of St. Louis, and the Rev. Samuel Osgood, of New York. That of the latter, in his absence, was read by the Secretary. All the papers took very liberal grounds.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 16.—The Presbyterian Synod of Illinois North met in the Central Presbyterian Church of Rock Island, last evening, with about 100 delegates in attendance. The session was opened with a sermon by the retiring Modertor, the Rev. D. S. Johnson, D. D., of Hyde Park. The organization was then perfected by the election of the Rev. Thomas Galt Moderator, and the Rev. W. F. Woods and D. E. Wells Clerks. This morning's session was opened with devotional exercises by the Moderator. After the announcement of the standing committees, the reports of the four Presbyteries comprising the Synod were read and adopted. The Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Board of Publication, then made an address regarding the work of the Board, which he represents in the distribution of sound religious literature through the agency of pastors and missionaries, in the liberal supply of books and various helps in the Sunday-school work to feeble churches, and in the employment of the Rev. J. A. Worders as General Superintendent of the Sunday-school enterprise in the Presbyterian Church. This address furnished the topic for discussion, taking up the most of the afternoon, and a resolution was passed urging churches to make use of the Sunday-school questions, books, and other publications of the Board. A woman's missionary meeting was held in the afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, of Chicago, presiding. Mrs. C. B. Nelson, of Chicago, made an interesting report, and the Rev. Dr. Jessup, of Syria, and the Rev. Dr. Dickson, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, made eloquent addresses. The evening was devoted to a report on foreign missions by the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, of Chicago, and an address on the same subject by the Rev. Dr. Jessup, of Syria.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 16.—The Jackson Conference of the Congregational Church met here to-day, and elected the Rev. J. Morgan Smith, of Jackson, Moderator, and W. G. Roberts, of Chelsea, Registrator. The Rev. Moses Allen read a paper on "The Political Duties of the Christian." Prof. M. L. Dodge, of the University of Michigan, was ordained this afternoon, and the ordination sermon was preached this evening by the Rev. J. Morgan Smith, of Grand Rapids. A Business Committee, consisting of Messrs. Child, Allen, and Mills, was appointed. Napoleon was agreed upon as the place of the next annual meeting. The following were received as honorary or corresponding members: The Revs. C. D. Brown and S. D. Breed, of the Eastern Conference; the Rev. Leroy Warren, of the Western Conference; the Rev. W. B. Williams, of the Marshall Conference; the Rev. R. Evarts, of the Southern Conference; the Rev. J. Morgan Smith, of the Grand River Conference; William Platt, of the Genesee Conference; President Angell, of the Michigan University; and the Hon. J. Webster Childs, of Augusta. The Rev. Mr. Holmes, of Chelsea, and Deacons Mills, of Ann Arbor, and Merrill, of Jackson, were appointed a Committee on Home Missions.

THE METHODISTS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—The eleventh annual meeting of the Freedman's Aid Society, Methodist Episcopal Church, was held here to-day, Bishop Wiley presiding. The Secretary's report says the work of the Society is more successful than ever before. Their different schools and colleges are in a flourishing condition, with nearly 3,000 students in attendance. The receipts during the year were $63,000; expenditures, $31,000. The debt of the Society has been reduced $3,000. During the eleven years of its existence the Society has disbursed over $700,000.

Bishop Wiley was re-elected President, the Rev. Dr. Rust, Corresponding Secretary; the Rev. Dr. Waldon, Recording Secretary; and the Rev. Dr. Luke Hitchcock, Treasurer.

C. D. HELMER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Rev. C. D. Helmer, of the Tompkins Avenue Church, Brooklyn, formerly pastor of the Union Park Congregational Church in Chicago, has been compelled to resign by loss of health. Malaria and gout of the stomach have proved incurable without complete rest. Mr. Helmer's necessary withdrawal occasioned much regret among his congregation.

GERMAN METHODISTS.

WINONA, Ill., Oct. 16.—The annual session of the German Methodist Conference of the Northwest convenes here to-morrow and continues three days. Bishop Foster, of Boston, will preside. The district embraces a portion of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

Huntress Costume.

New York World.

A Parisian milliner announces a "huntress costume," in velvet and satin. Boots reaching nearly to the knee with small tassels; genuine trousers of satin such as would delight Dr. Mary Walker; and a real coat of satin, with fancy cuffs, close fitting at the waist, where there are four buttons, worn over a long black velvet waistcoat, which it shows at the breast and below the waist,—these, with a small and gentlemanly tie at the throat and a high hat, almost of the sugarloaf form, with a band of velvet and flowers, make up the costume.

CASUALTIES.

Panic Last Night in the Colored Baptist Church of Lynchburg, Va.

The Corpses of Ten Female Victims Afterward Taken from the Building.

A Mule in Wilkesbarre, Pa., Tries to Eat Up a Small Boy.

The Bones of the Lad's Body Broken and Denuded of Much of Their Flesh.

A Rich Farmer in Michigan Killed by an Infuriated Stag.

THE AMERICAN MULE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 16.—Conrad Cramer, aged 15, a driver boy at the Hollenback Mines, met his death yesterday in the most singular manner. His mule became unruly, and, after persistent efforts, threw off his rider, whose legs became entangled in the harness. The furious animal ran away and dragged the boy head downwards over the rocks and stones. On shaking off his burden, the mule turned on the boy and used his teeth with terrible effect, crunching one arm in two, lacerating the legs so as to expose the bones, and biting every part of the dead body, which, when found, had on no other clothing than a boot on the right foot.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 16.—A most singular and horrible accident, resulting in the death of a boy named Conrad Cramer, occurred at the Empire Mills in this city yesterday. The boy was engaged in hauling coal-dirt from a culm pile to a boiler-room, in a car drawn by a mule. On the return trips Cramer would mount the mule and ride back. During the day the animal showed signs of ugliness. He endeavored to throw the boy from his back several times, and at length succeeded. The boy, as he fell, became entangled in the harness. The animal plunged and reared and bit at the boy, who was dangling in front of the mule's fore legs. Finally the mule leaped forward and ran, dragging Cramer over the sharp rocks. Those who witnessed the flight followed, but were horror-stricken when they arrived at the place where the animal had stopped to see before them the body of Cramer literally munched to pieces by the mule. The beast had gnawed off the right arm at the shoulder, torn the flesh clean off the lower left leg so as to expose the bones, and had opened gaping and ragged wounds with his teeth in every part of the body. The latter was also terribly bruised by its contact with the ground during the flight. The disfigured remains were gathered up and carried to the unfortunate boy's home.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 16.—Waldon E. Welch, a brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and a son of Dr. W. W. Welch, a prominent physician of this city, was killed near Altona, a small village in the northern part of this county. The mangled remains were brought to this city this evening. Coroner Aldrich held an inquest in the Roadmaster's office, from which the following facts were learned: Young Welch was last seen on top of the cars as the train on which he was a brakeman was pulling out of Alton. On arriving at Oneida, the next station, he was missed. The conductor could not ascertain the cause of his absence until reaching Galesburg, when it was made known that his body had been found in a terribly mangled condition a short distance from Altona, having evidently fallen from the train while in motion. He was well respected by all who knew him.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Oct. 16.—Last night Marshall Parrington, an old engineer on the Central Railroad of Iowa, was run over by a backing train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, as he was crossing the track on his way home from his own train, which he had just left. Notwithstanding both arms and legs were cut off, his body disembowled, and he was otherwise terribly injured over his entire person, he yet lived upwards of an hour. He will be buried to-morrow morning by the Odd Fellows, among whom he was a respected and worthy member.

THE OLD COLONY DISASTER.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—The examination of the causes of the Old Colony Railroad commenced at Quincy to-day. The engineer, fireman, and brakeman of the freight train testified. The testimony served to show that Hartwell, the conductor now under arrest, did not take the proper caution to send out a signal on the track to warn approaching trains, upon the supposition that the excursion train had arrived in Boston. The engineer of the freight train testified that Hartwell said after the accident if he had two seconds more he could have thrown the switch over and prevented the accident.

YESTERDAY'S STORM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DELAVAN, Wis., Oct. 16.—A heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by a tornado, visited this section at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The tornado struck the eastern part of the town, tearing down the fence of the Fair-Ground and carrying barns, stables, and other buildings across the road, unroofing many houses, and scattering an extensive lumber-yard around the country. Many large trees were uprooted, and horses and buggies blown around promiscuously. Several were injured; no lives lost.

A MADDENED STAG.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 16.—Ransom Goodspeed, a farmer living two miles from Middleville, Barry County, was gored to death by a stag, which tossed and trampled him half an hour before his body was recovered. A neighbor who tried to rescue him narrowly escaped death. He was one of the most prominent farmers of Barry County, owned the best farm, and had lived in the county forty years.

PANIC AT A WEDDING.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 16.—During a marriage at the colored Baptist Church at Lynchburg to-night, crowded to the utmost capacity, a piece of plastering fell, creating a panic of the most dreadful character. The bodies of ten women have been already taken out, the wounded being sent to their homes.

IMPRUDENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—George W. Hoxie, Assistant United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, to-day resigned his office, confessing himself a defaulter. He took moneys intrusted to him to settle suits pending in the courts, and speculated with it. These moneys, he says, "have unfortunately and certainly imprudently been lost in Wall street speculations, into which I was led incautiously many years ago." He further says he hopes to raise the amount due, if not deprived of his liberty. Mr. Hoxie stood high. District-Attorney Tenney has not decided what to do in the matter.

No "Drones" There.

Detroit Free Press.

A gentleman living in the northern suburbs secured a hive of bees two or three weeks ago as a nucleus for an apiary, and in the course of ten days he had read ten different works on the honey-bee and invented half a dozen patent hives. The other forenoon a man called at the house on business and was informed by the wife that her husband was out inspecting the bees.

"Is he taking up honey?" inquired the man.

"Oh, no—he's looking to see if there are any drones in the hive."

At that instant both were startled by a series of whoops and yells, and the husband came around the corner of the house on the jump, his hat striking the air on all sides of him. He rushed through the currant bushes and back, rolled over the grass and lit out for the barn, and the amazed wife shaded her eyes from the sun as she looked after him and continued in a disappointed tone:

"But I don't believe he found a single drone by the way they stick to him!"

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

FROM THE

Hon. Thurlow Weed,

Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies After Using them for Several Years.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.

Dear Sir: Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but after experiencing their efficacy with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "Relief." Truly yours, [Signed] THURLOW WEED.

DR. RADWAY.

R. R. R.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS, FEVER AND AGUE, CURED AND PREVENTED BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DIPHTHERIA, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

IS A

CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL

AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway's Pills), so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE, SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS, BE IT SEATED IN THE Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR

OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED

By Dr. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

DR. RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

READ

"False and True."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

THE RACE [...]

The Inquest Begun—[...] portant Testi[...]

George Freeman and Ch[...] the Two Men Co[...]

Friedberg Held to Bail o[...] Being Connected [...] Burglary.

THE INQU[...]

PATRICK HARV[...]

The inquest on Officer Ra[...] who was murdered Oct. 4 in [...] broker's shop on State stre[...] yesterday afternoon at the [...] Court. Deputy-Supt. Dixon [...] took an active part in question[...]

The first witness was [...] plumber and gasfitter, at No. [...] He testified that from 9 unti[...] ing of the murder he was at h[...] 9:30 he went over to Frie[...] neighbor of his, who[...] his wife's sister. He [...] bring home his wife, w[...] there. Friedberg's wife carri[...] of pawnbroking. Reaching t[...] ness saw a man standing besi[...] at the counter. He had seen [...] fore at the same store. He [...] sight, and did not know his b[...] no conversation, and saw no [...] ter. He passed by the men [...] back room and sat on a sofa. [...] Friedberg were there. Ther[...] standing in front of the store [...] While sitting on the sofa h[...] footsteps, and Mr. Friedber[...] down. He asked what the m[...] said that "he had some silk [...] sell," and asked him if he [...] if in his place. Witness s[...] he knew the man." Friedbe[...] know him, and that he wou[...] Then came a sound as if so[...] dropped on the store floor, an[...] the door and said, "Can you l[...] Mrs. Friedberg said: "I h[...] The man then went away. M[...] went into the store. Witness [...] his wife to come. He went in[...] Mr. Friedberg walked along w[...] ticed then some goods lying o[...] continued towards the door.

He had got as far as the fro[...] had got one foot outside wi[...] fired. He saw the flash and h[...] Before he had gotten that di[...] white horse, a wagon, a m[...] wagon on the seat, and [...] ing beside the horse on[...] He saw the man on the[...] He did not know that he [...] He did not know who it was t[...] He started back, exclaimin[...] there's a man shot." He ra[...] sidewalk and raised up the fa[...] his uniform. The horse turne[...] man drove off. Some parties [...] ed to know where to take the[...] The crowd grew, and the wit[...] aside. No one paid attention [...] fired the shot. Witness thou[...] felt hat, but could not see hi[...] then went into Friedberg's ho[...] his hands, and the wounded o[...] into the drug-store. He judge[...] tance from where he stood to [...] stood was about twenty-five fe[...] was shown three photographs. [...] "Sheeney George"—he ident[...] that was standing beside the [...] with Friedberg, and the other[...] iams, he identified as the one t[...] berg for the basket.

JOSIE ATHERTO[...]

of No. 330 State street, was [...] She had been in Jerry Mon[...] about 9 o'clock, with another [...] time suggested that they go ho[...] out, expecting her friend to [...] walked along State street, slo[...] to a vacant lot near the pawnb[...] saw Officer Race standing th[...] walk. She knew him by [...] afraid of him, as she was [...] afraid of being arrested. [...] concluded to pass him, and wa[...] him when the shot was fire[...] wagon and horse standing be[...] almost in front of the paw[...] she first saw the officer he wa[...] wagon. There were two per[...] One man was standing in[...] the east side, and the [...] was in the seat next to the off[...] face of one of them. The m[...] the nearest to the officer. Sh[...] one in the door of Friedberg[...] looking that way. The man w[...] had on a slouch hat, and had [...] His clothing was dark. As so[...] fired she exclaimed, "O my G[...] and ran back into the gar[...] down, and didn't say a word[...] some minutes.

WILLIAM HARM[...]

was sworn, and said that he w[...] State street. He was comin[...] town on the night of the murd[...] first noticed the wagon, he wa[...] of the street. The horse wa[...] 474 State street (Friedbe[...] saw two persons in the [...] the east side of the wagon wa[...] shoulder towards the sidewalk[...] opposite them when he heard [...] the flash. As the shot was fire[...] west side of the wagon jump[...] across the street, slanting [...] court. This was not the one t[...] The other man turned the [...] drove on, trying to urge the[...] the horse would not go fast [...] half a block farther north the[...] the wagon, and disappeared b[...] and a brick house. He did n[...] Friedberg's door. The wit[...] middle of the street so as t[...] fired the shot and to identify[...] He had seen a man since wh[...] be the person. It was Johnny[...] not swear to it, but he belie[...] man. He was dark-complex[...] mustache. Lamb resembled [...] had seen on the wagon.

At this point in the pro[...] Dixon caused the prisoner La[...] up from his cell. He came in[...] and a slouch hat was put on[...] was requested to stand up [...] witness. When the slouch h[...] head Lamb gave a start of [...] not a word. The witness lo[...] after the prisoner was remo[...] to his best knowledge and b[...] man, but he could not swea[...]

MRS. HELENA GR[...]

of No. 474 State street (ove[...] was in her room up-stairs, [...] standing in front of the pa[...] men standing on the sidewal[...] the wagon. She left the win[...] or so later she heard a shot f[...] the window again and saw a[...] sidewalk. One man was cr[...] but the other one she did n[...] did not notice the horse and [...] much excited.

Carrie Stiles, of No. 474 [...] passing along State street[...] stairs she saw a horse and w[...] sitting in the wagon. She w[...] when she heard the shot f[...] ran out the officer had bee[...] drug-store. There was some[...] covered with a dark cloth.

Carrie Wilson, of No. 446 S[...] wagon in front of the pawn[...] p. m. She could not recogn[...] wagon if they should be show[...]

Dennis McMahon, of No. 8[...] saloon-keeper, was in his s[...] o'clock on the evening of th[...] not know Lamb. He knew[...] was the only one of that cro[...] The witness evidently had m[...] not to give himself away.

The inquest was then adj[...] afternoon at 2 o'clock, when t[...] witness of all will be examin[...]

FRIEDBE[...]

OUT ON BAI[...]

The habeas-corpus case of [...] was taken up again yesterda[...] o'clock before Judge McAllist[...]

The witness who could not [...] before, Dr. J. J. Smith, was [...] put on the stand. He said h[...] the city about nine months, [...] 1041 Indiana avenue. He wa[...] at present, but had practice[...] he lived before. On the [...] 4, he called at Friedberg[...] if he had an open-faced, [...] ment, gold watch for a[...] there a wagon stopped and a[...] came into the shop and talk[...] Both then went into the ba[...]

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.
FROM THE
Thurlow Weed,
Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies After Using them for Several Years.
NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.
Having for several years used your medicines at first, but after experiencing their full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than thankfully acknowledge the advantage we from them. The pills are resorted to as occasion requires, and always with the desired Ready Relief cannot be better described its name. We apply the liniment frequently, almost invariably finding the promised Truly yours, [Signed] THURLOW WEED.
R. R. R.
...ERY, DIARRHŒA,
...CHOLERA MORBUS,
FEVER AND AGUE,
CURED AND PREVENTED
...RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
...TISM, NEURALGIA,
...THERIA, INFLUENZA,
...SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
...RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
...EL COMPLAINTS.
...Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.
R. R. R.
...WAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
...One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
...reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain.
...WAY'S READY RELIEF
IS A
...FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is the
...Y PAIN REMEDY
...stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions whether of the Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs.
...om One to Twenty Minutes.
...how violent or excruciating the pain, the Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
...WAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL
...ORD INSTANT EASE.
...on of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
...on of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
...Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart
...roup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
...oothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
...Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites
...ion of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease
...ty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains. ...ould always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S ...F with them. A few drops in water ...ickness or pains from change of water. ...n French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
...ER AND AGUE.
...D AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. ...bottle.
...R. RADWAY'S
...aparillian
Resolvent,
...REAT BLOOD PURIFIER,
...HE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE, ...OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS,
BE IT SEATED IN THE
...Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves,
...G THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.
...eumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, ...Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic ...Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water ...oloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female ...ints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, ...mption.
...er Complaint, &c.
...s the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all ...ts in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, ...and Skin Diseases, but it is the only ...for
...AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS,
...Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, ...Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's ...uminuria, and in all cases where there are ...eposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, ...ubstances like the white of an egg, or ...white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, ...ance, and white bone-dust deposits, and ...a pricking, burning sensation when passing ...pain in the small of the back and along ...ld by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
...RIAN TUMOR
...N YEARS' GROWTH CURED
...Dr. RADWAY'S
...REMEDIES.
...WAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.
...R. RADWAY'S
...ULATING PILLS,
...teless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, ...ate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. ...s for the cure of all disorders of the ...ver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous ...adache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, ...epsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation ...ls, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal ...Warranted to effect a positive cure. ...able, containing no mercury, minerals or ...rugs.
...the following symptoms resulting from ...the Digestive Organs: ...h, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in ...idity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, ...od, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, ...tions, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of ...Swimming of the Head, Hurried and ...thing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking ...Sensations when in a lying posture, ...before the Sight, Fever and dull Pain in ...eficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of ...Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and ...es of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. ...of Radway's Pills will free the system ...the above-named disorders. Price, 25 ...Sold by Druggists.
READ
...alse and True."
...stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren ...York. ...worth thousands will be sent you.

THE RACE CASE.

The Inquest Begun---Some Important Testimony.

George Freeman and Charles Williams the Two Men Concerned.

Friedberg Held to Bail on the Charge of Being Connected with the Burglary.

THE INQUEST.

PATRICK HARVEY.

The inquest on Officer Race, the policeman who was murdered Oct. 4 in front of a pawnbroker's shop on State street, was continued yesterday afternoon at the Armory Police Court. Deputy-Supt. Dixon was present and took an active part in questioning the witnesses.

The first witness was Patrick Harvey, plumber and gasfitter, at No. 427 State street. He testified that from 9 until 9:30 on the evening of the murder he was at home reading. At 9:30 he went over to Friedberg's, a close neighbor of his, whose wife was his wife's sister. He went there to bring home his wife, who was visiting there. Friedberg's wife carried on the business of pawnbroking. Reaching the pawnshop, witness saw a man standing beside Mr. Friedberg at the counter. He had seen the man once before at the same store. He only knew him by sight, and did not know his business. He heard no conversation, and saw no goods on the counter. He passed by the men and went into the back room and sat on a sofa. His wife and Mrs. Friedberg were there. There was no wagon standing in front of the store when he entered. While sitting on the sofa he heard receding footsteps, and Mr. Friedberg came in and sat down. He asked what the man wanted, and he said that "he had some silk handkerchiefs to sell," and asked him if he would buy them if in his place. Witness said "No, unless he knew the man." Friedberg said he didn't know him, and that he wouldn't buy them. Then came a sound as if something soft had dropped on the store floor, and a man came to the door and said, "Can you lend me a basket?" Mrs. Friedberg said: "I haven't a basket." The man then went away. Mr. Friedberg then went into the store. Witness got up and told his wife to come. He went into the store, and Mr. Friedberg walked along with him. He noticed then some goods lying on the floor. He continued towards the door.

He had got as far as the iron threshold, and had got one foot outside when the shot was fired. He saw the flash and heard the report. Before he had gotten that distance he saw a white horse, a wagon, a man sitting in the wagon on the seat, and one man standing beside the horse on the sidewalk. He saw the man on the sidewalk drop. He did not know that he was a policeman. He did not know who it was that fired the shot. He started back, exclaiming, "Good God! there's a man shot." He ran out upon the sidewalk and raised up the fallen man, and saw his uniform. The horse turned around and the man drove off. Some parties ran up and wanted to know where to take the wounded man. The crowd grew, and the witness was thrust aside. No one paid attention to the man who fired the shot. Witness thought he wore a soft felt hat, but could not see his face. Witness then went into Friedberg's house and washed his hands, and the wounded officer was taken into the drug-store. He judged that the distance from where he stood to where the wagon stood was about twenty-five feet. The witness was shown three photographs. One of these—"Sheeney George"—he identified as the one that was standing beside the counter talking with Friedberg, and the other, Charles Williams, he identified as the one that asked Friedberg for the basket.

JOSIE ATHERTON,

of No. 330 State street, was the next witness. She had been in Jerry Monroe's gardens at about 9 o'clock, with another girl, and at that time suggested that they go home. She started out, expecting her friend to follow her, and walked along State street, slowly, until she got to a vacant lot near the pawnbroker's shop. She saw Officer Race standing there on the sidewalk. She knew him by sight, and was afraid of him, as she was alone, and was afraid of being arrested. She, however, concluded to pass him, and was just going past him when the shot was fired. There was a wagon and horse standing beside the sidewalk, almost in front of the pawnbroker's. When she first saw the officer he was standing by the wagon. There were two persons in the wagon. One man was standing in the wagon on the east side, and the other man was in the seat next to the officer. She saw the face of one of them. The man that fired was the nearest to the officer. She did not see any one in the door of Friedberg's, for she wasn't looking that way. The man who fired the shot had on a slouch hat, and had a smooth face. His clothing was dark. As soon as the shot was fired she exclaimed, "O my God!" and turned and ran back into the garden, where she sat down, and didn't say a word to anybody for some minutes.

WILLIAM HARMON

was sworn, and said that he worked at No. 497 State street. He was coming up from downtown on the night of the murder, and, when he first noticed the wagon, he was on the east side of the street. The horse was in front of No. 474 State street (Friedberg's), and he saw two persons in the wagon. One on the east side of the wagon was looking over his shoulder towards the sidewalk. He got nearly opposite them when he heard the shot and saw the flash. As the shot was fired the man on the west side of the wagon jumped off and walked across the street, slanting towards Eldridge court. This was not the one that fired the shot. The other man turned the horse around and drove on, trying to urge the horse along, but the horse would not go fast enough. About half a block farther north the man jumped off the wagon, and disappeared between a coal-shed and a brick house. He did not see anybody in Friedberg's door. The witness ran into the middle of the street so as to see the man who fired the shot and to identify him afterwards. He had seen a man since whom he believed to be the person. It was Johnny Lamb. He could not swear to it, but he believed him to be the man. He was dark-complexioned and had a mustache. Lamb resembled the man whom he had seen on the wagon.

At this point in the proceedings ex-Supt. Dixon caused the prisoner Lamb to be brought up from his cell. He came into the court-room, and a slouch hat was put on his head, and he was requested to stand up in full view of the witness. When the slouch hat was put on his head Lamb gave a start of surprise, but said not a word. The witness looked at him, and, after the prisoner was removed, he said that, to his best knowledge and belief, that was the man, but he could not swear to it.

MRS. HELENA GRAHAM,

of No. 474 State street (over the pawnshop), was in her room up-stairs, and saw a wagon standing in front of the pawnshop, and two men standing on the sidewalk. No one was in the wagon. She left the window, but a minute or so later she heard a shot fired. She went to the window again and saw a man lying on the sidewalk. One man was crossing the street, but the other one she did not see at all. She did not notice the horse and wagon, being very much excited.

Carrie Stiles, of No. 474 State street, was passing along State street. As she went up-stairs she saw a horse and wagon, and two men sitting in the wagon. She was in the house when she heard the shot fired, and when she ran out the officer had been carried into the drug-store. There was something in the wagon covered with a dark cloth.

Carrie Wilson, of No. 446 State street, saw a wagon in front of the pawnshop at about 9:30 p. m. She could not recognize the men in the wagon if they should be shown to her.

Dennis McMahon, of No. 82 Market street, a saloon-keeper, was in his saloon at about 7 o'clock on the evening of the murder. He did not know Lamb. He knew Driscoll, and he was the only one of that crowd whom he knew. The witness evidently had made up his mind not to give himself away.

The inquest was then adjourned until this afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the most important witness of all will be examined.

FRIEDBERG.

OUT ON BAIL.

The habeas-corpus case of Lesser Friedberg was taken up again yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock before Judge McAllister.

The witness who could not be gotten the day before, Dr. J. J. Smith, was present and was put on the stand. He said he had only been in the city about nine months, and resided at No. 1041 Indiana avenue. He was not in business at present, but had practiced medicine where he lived before. On the afternoon of Oct. 4 he called at Friedberg's place to see if he had an open-faced, Raymond movement, gold watch for sale, and while there a wagon stopped and a man got out and came into the shop and talked with Friedberg. Both then went into the back room, and witness left. There were two men in the wagon; one was small, light-complexioned, about 30 years, and rather thin. The other was 40 years old or thereabouts, with a roughish brown beard about ten days old, and a mustache parted in the middle, very full-faced, and stooping a little. He appeared to be rather infirm. The smaller one got out and went in the store. Friedberg first spoke when the men drove up, and seemed to know them. Didn't understand what was said, and thought the parties talked in German. The horse driven by the men was white or dirty gray, and had a black spot on the near side of his neck, about an inch in diameter. The wagon was an ordinary half-spring wagon, painted red inside. He didn't notice the color of the outside. Thought the wagon at the station was the same one he saw that Friday, and was sure the horse now in the possession of the police was the same.

The witness was then subjected to a harsh and severe cross-examination, Trude offering to show that Smith had been attempting to peddle his testimony, and had told some of Friedberg's neighbors that he knew something against Friedberg which he would tell unless he was paid to keep still. The only result of the cross-examination was to show that Smith had never graduated at a medical college, but sometimes practiced homeopathy; that he had lived in several places in Ohio, getting his living partly by keeping a boot and shoe shop and partly by practicing medicine. He had been a First Lieutenant in the War of the Rebellion, and was wounded so he could not work, and was supported partly by his pension and partly by the labor of his daughter. He denied that he had ever attempted to peddle his testimony, or that he had said he would testify against Friedberg. He had seen Lane and Griffin, and they were not the men he saw the afternoon of Oct. 4.

RACHEL BOURDON,

a French woman living at 471 State street, testified through an interpreter that she knew Friedberg and his wife, but not intimately. At the time of the shooting she saw Mrs. Friedberg standing in the door of the store, and a few minutes afterward Friedberg appeared with a newspaper in his hand. She was standing at her window at the time.

Patrick Harvey, recalled, testified that he advised having the pawnbroker's license taken out in Mrs. Friedberg's name.

Mr. Trude asked the reason, saying that he intended to show that Friedberg was bordering on being a fool, but the question was objected to, and the Judge sustained.

Capt. O'Donnell, recalled, said that Dr. Smith's description of the men he had seen on the wagon did not tally with any of those captured by the police. "Sheeny" George did not answer to the description of the dark-complexioned man who went into the store.

Rosalia Jonas, through an interpreter, said that she was in Friedberg's house two hours on the afternoon of Oct. 4. Her sister had a watch in pawn, and she went to see about it. She did not see Smith there at all. Friedberg was there all the time.

LESSER FRIEDBERG

was then put on the stand. He said he had never been convicted of any crime, felony, or misdemeanor. He was carrying on the pawnbroker's business in his wife's name. He denied that Smith was in his place the day of the shooting. He was in some days before, but not that day. Witness did not know whether any men in a green wagon visited him that day or not. He then went on to give an account of the man who tried to sell him the handkerchiefs just before the murder was committed, but his testimony contained nothing new, as it agreed perfectly with the story of his sister-in-law and Harvey. He said when he refused to take the silks, the man said he wanted to see his partner before he took the goods away, and went outside, and the shot was fired immediately afterward. He claimed that he started with his wife to the station then, but she fainted and he had to go back. He didn't want the goods because he never had parties who brought him such goods before. His testimony as to the reason why he did not want the goods was very vague. He also testified that Officer Race was on very intimate terms with him, and had eaten and drank in his house, and had sold him a suit of clothes for which witness paid $9. He didn't intend to buy the silks when they were brought to his place. Had been in the store all day Friday.

This closed the testimony.

JUDGE M'ALLISTER

then said he did not wish to hear any arguments. The case was a very important one. There had been a burglary committed, and some of the fruits of it were found in Friedberg's store immediately after,—in a certain place, and not thrown indiscriminately around. It was very evident, however, that Friedberg had nothing to do with the shooting of Race. The theory of the prosecution was that Friedberg knew of the burglary beforehand, and was a party in conjunction with the burglars, and was, therefore, liable with them if the act went so far as murder. But it was not within the probable scope of a burglary that a policeman should happen along when the goods were being carted away, and be killed. Had Friedberg been with the thieves, and the watchman of Jaffray & Co. been killed, the case would have been different.

But there were circumstances sufficient to justify holding Friedberg to bail for complicity in receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen, and the facts ought to be passed on by a jury. His exclamation, "Take those goods away, I don't want them," showed that he must have known a good deal about them. There was probable cause for holding him to bail for complicity in the burglary, but not in the murder.

Considerable argument then followed as to the amount at which the bail should be fixed, which was cut short by the Judge, who said he did not propose to make it a nominal sum, but enough to insure Friedberg's being here. The amount was fixed at $8,000, and A. S. Trude, Friedberg's lawyer, and Patrick Harvey went on his bond. Trude owns the house Friedberg lives in, but it is mortgaged to the latter for $6,500.

BUTLER'S CHANCES.

The Situation in Massachusetts.

A careful review of the political situation in Massachusetts as regards the fight against Butler and the Fiatists is given by a Boston correspondent to the New York *Tribune*, Oct. 12, viz.: He says the Republicans of that State are confident of being able to defeat Gen. Butler in the November election, and enumerates his reasons as follows:

First—That the Republican party is united as it has not been for years; its platform is entirely satisfactory to the Liberal element, while the leaders of the Democratic party openly repudiate the claims of Butler; that every ward and school district is being as thoroughly organized as is done in a Presidential campaign; that the Republican State Committee is well supplied with funds, and speakers will be sent in every direction. The report that the Committee had an abundance of money moved Gen. Butler to relieve his overcharged feelings as follows, in Roxbury, the other night:

"I warn them [the banks] now," he said, "in all solemnity and fair dealing, that they must not interfere with the election of the people by subscribing money, or in any other way. . . . If they subscribe money, and by bribery prevent my being elected Governor, I go back again to serve out my term in Congress, and I will investigate every rascal of them and take away their charters."

As an evidence of the activity of the State Committee in the present campaign, the correspondent mentions the fact that a meeting of the Chairmen of all the Republican Committees in the State with the Central Committee is to take place this week,—something without precedent.

Second—That the nomination of Mr. Talbot by the Republicans spikes the guns of the Prohibitionists. The vote for the Rev. Dr. Miner, the Temperance candidate, is not expected by his most sanguine friends to be more than 10,000, while shrewd observers put his vote at about 5,000. Several leading Prohibitionists are working for Mr. Talbot, which will be the means of taking away a considerable vote from that party. Mr. Henry H. Faxon, a gentleman of wealth, and for years a strong Prohibitionist, and who for years has made a nuisance of himself in State Conventions by his extremely radical temperance views, announces himself as a supporter of Mr. Talbot, and has opened an office in Boston as headquarters for the distribution of documents in the interest of Mr. Talbot. And since the Convention he has gone to work in the same way to secure votes for the Republican ticket. This is all done by one man, the Committee in no way assisting him, but is managed and paid for out of Mr. Faxon's private purse. It is not presumed that Mr. Faxon will be able to control a very large Prohibitory vote, still the Republican managers count the conversion as of much importance as if he had been a straight-out Democrat.

Third—The better class of Democrats of Massachusetts are so vexed at Gen. Butler for interfering with their party organization, compelling them to leave the hall they had engaged for the Convention, and for having the impudence to ask Democrats to vote for him, with his political record at his back, that many of them will bolt their ticket and co-operate with the Republicans, and some will even vote for Mr. Talbot, rather than see the self-nominated candidate elected.

Judge Abbott, the regular Democratic candidate, says if he has to choose between Gen. Butler and Mr. Talbott he will choose the latter. Judge Abbott is aware that the contest in Massachusetts this fall is to determine precisely the question whether Mr. Talbott or Gen. Butler shall be Governor of the State. Neither of the other candidates—not even Judge Abbott himself—has so much as a contingent personal interest in the result. The Judge's most sanguine friends do not estimate his vote as more than one-half as great as that which will be cast for Butler.

The correspondent further says that he has met several Democrats of sufficient prominence to be classed as among the leaders of their party in the State, who publicly declare that they will vote and work for Mr. Talbott, if it is necessary to secure his election. In the face of the above, it is evident, however, that Judge Abbott's vote will not be small. There is probably no Democrat who is more popular in his party than the Judge, or has done more for its success in the past than he. Without having held any important political office until he was sent to the XLIVth Congress, he has a national reputation, and the straight-out Democrats will do everything in their power to give him as large a vote as possible.

The correspondent contends that the refusal of the Republican Convention to put a Democrat on its ticket was wise. It would have been a confession of weakness that does not exist, and would have made the ticket no more acceptable to Democrats than now.

The danger of a compromise between the straight-out Democrats and the Butler wing seems to have passed away entirely. The former have everything to lose and nothing to gain by an alliance with Butler, and they seem to be convinced of that themselves. The Democrats in Massachusetts, like their friends in other States, expect to elect their Presidential candidate in 1880, and they know full well that neither Gen. Butler nor his earnest supporters will ever be recognized by the National Democratic party. The Legislature will certainly be Republican, and without that support a Governor is almost powerless.

"FIAT LUX!"

How the Gas Companies Feel Concerning Edison's Reported Invention—Is Gaslight Waning?—Some Very Decided Opinions that the Electric Light Will Not Be Successful.

New York Herald, Oct. 14.

The description in the *Herald* of Saturday last of Mr. Edison's invention for the utilization of the electric light has excited great interest among all classes of people. Most of the officers of the gaslight companies especially seem eager to obtain fuller information, and would gladly satisfy themselves personally that it is not practicable. Some of them express great incredulity, not with an appearance of quiet confidence, but with a nervous vehemence that does not add force to their words. Many persons in this country besides Mr. Edison have been trying to solve the problem of dividing and controlling the electric light. The gaslight companies have frequently received offers of the "discoveries" made by these persons, but have invariably found them, on investigation, to be utterly worthless for their purposes. There is no doubt that if they had proved available they would have been eagerly purchased. The Presidents and Directors have constantly watched the progress of electric experiments in Europe, and each of the companies evidently desires to forestall the others if possible in getting possession of such a lamp as Edison believes his to be.

To a reporter of the *Herald* one of the minor officers of the Brooklyn Gaslight Company yesterday said:

"This certainly seems like a wonderful thing. If Edison is not mistaken in what he claims for his last creation it will be utterly impossible for the gas companies to compete with it. If he has overcome the costliness of the electric light it must supersede all other means of illumination."

"What is the actual cost of your gas per thousand cubic feet?"

"If you refer to the materials alone the cost is about 50 cents."

"Well, in the event of a great competition rising up against you, so that it would be a question of 'rule or ruin,' what is the lowest price at which you could sell gas?"

"One dollar and a half or $1 a thousand in the districts where the competition might exist. But we should be obliged to keep up our price elsewhere. It is now $2.50."

"And if there were no 'elsewhere,' Othello's occupation would be gone?"

"Exactly."

The President of the Brooklyn Gaslight Company, Mr. A. W. Benson, professed to be very ignorant in regard to the merits of the electric light. He had constantly kept himself au fait concerning the progress of scientific discovery in artificial means of illumination, but he was not able to give any definite opinion on the subject as yet.

"If Edison's method of employing electricity to produce light," said the reporter, "should prove to be practicable, would your Company endeavor to secure the right to use it in Brooklyn?"

"I do not know what we should do."

"You have had this contingency in view, have you not?"

"Yes; but we have not come to any determination."

"In case of this threatened competition, how low could you sell gas?"

"Not a cent lower than we sell now." [A gag.]

The reporter next called upon Maj. G. Warren Dresser, editor of the *American Gaslight Journal*, who went to Europe a few months ago for the express purpose of investigating the development of the electric light in the laboratories of French and English chemists. He remarked that he had found nothing in his observations to indicate that electricity would ever supersede gas for common and domestic use. It produced a light of great intensity but of little volume. In other words, it is, he said, not so diffusive as an ordinary flame of the same size. In transmitting it its intensity proves too great for short and too little for long distances. "In Paris," said he, "it is claimed that the current can be sent 500 or 600 yards and still give a good light, but I observed that all the experiments were made at 200 yards. They fail, too, in attempting to control it. There is a constant varying of the degree of brightness; it flares up and subsides as does the calcium lamps. The Jablochkoff candle gives a very brilliant light, but it is subject to all the objections which I have mentioned. Jablochkoff claims that he can feed four lamps with one wire. That is as far as he has been able to proceed. But in his exhibitions he used a separate wire for each lamp. His device differs from the others in this way: Instead of the two pieces of carbon being opposite each other they are placed side by side, and there is no regulator. In the old lamps the regulator is the attachment which preserves the proper distance between the positive and the negative poles, as their points recede from each other, by reason of consumption by the electricity. The adjustment and working of this has been a problem of great nicety, any many different inventions have been applied. He obviates them all in this way. As I have said, he has two carbon poles, side by side. They are an eighth of an inch in diameter each, and about ten inches long, and are insulated from each other with plaster of Paris. They are fastened in metal sockets, to which the wires are attached. The current passes through one over to the other; then it is reversed in its movement and passes from the one back to the other, thus causing the consumption of the carbon to be uniform in each piece. A very high state of velocity is required in the generating machine." He then added:

"From all the observations which I made in Europe I did not form a notion that gas was going out of use right away. Even supposing that Edison has effected all that he says he has, it will take a long time for his invention to be perfected and introduced into general use, there are so many little difficulties that will have to be smoothed over. Notwithstanding the progress made in European experiments, I think that the electric light which is used in Gilmore's Garden is as good as those which I saw in France. Of course, the one in Paris shines through a big opal globe, which gives to the rays more surface and tones their brilliancy. The cost of the Jablochkoff candle is about *three times that of the gas which it replaces*. For special purposes the electric light will no doubt be useful. On engineering works, for instance, or in military operations, it will be invaluable. I saw it employed in Liverpool, where repairs were being made on the wharves, which had to be completed at night during the ebb-tides. In Paris there is a firm which fits out wagons supplied with the complete apparatus and intended to be sent with the army wherever it may go."

"By recalling your visits to Jablochkoff's laboratory, can you form any conjecture as to the method which Edison has hit upon for overcoming all the difficulties that you have enumerated?"

"Not the least."

"If the invention is all that Edison believes it to be, and if the objection of extreme costliness be obviated, will it be likely to take the place of gas?"

"I do not think so. The electric light is not so agreeable as that which proceeds from burning gas. The Parisian ladies do not like it. They object to it because it does not display them in their true colors. All objects are made to look ghastly and even ghostly. I noticed that all the men who experimented with it—Jablochkoff and others—went around with sore eyes and wore goggles."

"Has the announcement of Edison's invention, as mentioned by cable from London, affected the price of gas-stocks here?"

"I do not see how it could be otherwise. They are sure to go down more or less. If only a small number of shares were to be offered for sale on Wall street it might create a panic among the holders, so unusual would such a proceeding be."

Mr. Charles Roome, President of the Manhattan Gaslight Company, who was formerly the engineer of the Company over which he now presides, was visited last evening. He had been out of town and had not read the article in the *Herald* on Mr. Edison's latest invention. He declined to look at it, saying that there was no possibility of electricity ever being developed into a means of illumination for common use. He then remarked:

"You cannot divide the light of electricity. [But Edison has done exactly this very thing.—Ed.] It is a concentrated light of intense power, and can never be used to advantage except in illuminating a large space, and even then it can under no circumstances be made reliable for a given length of time. It is not a diffusive light. There is no power known to man by which it can be made available in dwelling-houses or shops. [He evidently knows nothing of the Edison light.—Ed.] From the nature of the machinery required to produce it it is about four times as costly as the gas which we sell. I look upon it as a beautiful philosophical toy, but for general purposes it is perfectly useless. The gaslight companies have nothing at all to fear from it."

"But do you not acknowledge that it may have its uses?"

"In lighting large establishments for brief spaces of time it may be employed. But, if it will be of public interest, you may say that next week (on the 16th, 17th, and 18th) the American Gaslight Association will hold its sixth annual meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, beginning at 10 o'clock. Of this Association I am President. This whole subject will then be discussed. Prof. Morton, of the Stevens Institute, will deliver a lecture on electric light. As he has devoted much time and study to it, his opinions must be of great value to both the manufacturers and consumers of gas. Maj. Dresser, who has been in Europe conferring with the leading chemists of France and England, will present to the Association the result of his investigations."

"Other inventions for utilizing the electric light have been offered to you, have they not?"

"Why, yes; I have received letters on the subject until I am sick of it. Stock is unquestionably affected by the electric light talk. Everything alarms capitalists."

Gen. Roome here told an anecdote of a man who some years ago tried to impose upon the gas companies "a machine for lighting all the earth for nothing." The General detected the fraud, "and," said he, "it is so with all modern schemes. In all these inventions you must fall back on the simple laws of chemistry. There can be no light except it be produced by the burning of a solid substance. Electricity is the most expensive of all the known means of causing light."

When the reporter was on the threshold of his house, and was about to bid him good night, Gen. Roome said:

"I will tell you now, as between man and man, and I tell you the honest truth, which, I hope, you will not misrepresent, I would like to see every poor man in this city get his gas at less than $2 a thousand. I have got two companies, the Manhattan and the Mutual. I may live to see them go down, but I know what I am about. I am managing my business on purely scientific principles. I have a laboratory that cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. Had I been let alone gas might have been cheaper to-day in New York than ever it was. But these upstart schemers have prevented me,—they have blocked my game. Old as I am, I have been in the gas business for forty years, I shall yet put them under my feet."

WHAT COL. NICK L. ANDERSON THINKS OF IT.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

We have been permitted to publish the following private letter from our fellow-townsman, Col. Nick L. Anderson, to Gen. Hickenlooper, President of the Cincinnati Gas Company, in regard to the famous electrical light as it is now being used in Paris, France. The letter will be found interesting to all our readers, but particularly so to all who are consumers of gas. The letter is given verbatim:

PARIS, Sept. 20, 1878.—*My dear Hickenlooper:* I received your letter of the 15th ult. while traveling in Scotland. I was inclined to answer it forthwith, for I felt that what information I was prepared to give would greatly tend to relieve your mind on almost every question asked; but when I considered what the import of the letter would be, as contrasted with the accounts you have received,—not only through the paid medium of the press both in advertisements and in letters from Paris, but even in the reports of men who stand high among the learned and scientific experts of the land,—I hesitated. With my mind reassured by more recent investigations since my return, I even now hesitate, for it seems presumption for me to run counter to the wondrous statements which you have received; yet I feel it is but rightful to at least give my somewhat crude opinion, and let you value it as you see fit.

1. As to its cost, *ab uno omnes*. The Avenue de l'Opera is now lighted by sixty electric lamps, replacing 300 of the usual kind. *The total expense is ten times as great, which makes each light cost as much as fifty of the old ones.* This, I presume, is sufficient on that point. Now, as to the objections. A steam-engine is necessary for each light or series of lights. That on the Avenue de l'Opera is of seventy-horse-power.

2. All are connected by a wire which carries the electric current to the carbon points of each, so that if one light is extinguished the connection is broken, and all must necessarily go out.

3. It is an intense light, not a quantative one; the globes used to diffuse it make a loss of three-fourths.

4. It is a lurid, livid light, a ghastly glare. (If this alliteration does not impress your mind with its horrible effect, I am in despair.)

5. The shopkeepers object to it as being unbecoming even for the articles which they expose for sale, and those of the Rue de la Paris unanimously enjoined any of the Jablochkoff Gramme lamps being erected on that street.

6. Almost if not all the lamps now scattered through Paris are put up and kept running at the expense of the Company, which, with its capital of 7,000,000 francs and the hope of selling its patents, can afford to do a great deal of advertising; and, while I cannot admire the light itself, I cannot help giving my unqualified admiration to the management of its affairs from a business point. (This last clause which I reckon as objection No. 6 can only be classed under that head indirectly. I claim that where there is "much cry there is little wool.")

But it is needless to multiply objections. I have reserved what I esteem the most conclusive and satisfactory evidence till the last. Mr. Camus, President of the Paris Gas-Company, being interviewed by a friend of mine as to its probable competition with coal-gas, said: "We want nothing to do with it. Neither in its present nor in its future do I see anything to bring it into competition with our work."

Hoping this hasty statement will be as satisfactory as I believe it to be correct, I am, yours truly,

N. L. ANDERSON.

TILDIANA.

"Reform Is Necessary."

HE CAN'T—HE HAS A COLD.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.).

It would be a great relief to a few people who still believe in Tilden, if he would speak out against "fraud" at this critical juncture.

THAT IS WHAT THE COPARCENERS THINK.

Saratoga Saratogian (Rep.).

A Democratic organ calls for a "bomb-proof cipher" for use in the next campaign. It will be of no use. The *Tribune* shells are loaded with nitro-glycerine.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.

Utica Herald (Rep.).

If Tilden had secured the Presidency for "half a hundred best United States documents," what a fine appendix the cipher dispatches would have made to his first message.

IT PROBABLY WOULD.

Norwich Bulletin (Rep.)

Wonder how Tilden, and Pelton, and Marble like the "bright sunlight of publicity" as far as they have gone? Wouldn't the kindly shade of goggles be a relief?

PROBABLY NOT.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.).

King Thothmes could not be more amazed at the readiness with which the hieroglyphics are read than Nephew Pelton and Sammy Tilden himself are by the *Tribune's* translation of their cunningly-devised cryptograph system.

MARBLE'S TRUE POSITION.

Bangor Whig and Courier (Rep.).

That ponderous pamphlet which we received with the "compliments of Manton Marble," complaining that Tilden was cheated out of the Presidency, has a ghastly look since we read those "ciphers" in the *Tribune*. Marble now stands out in the crisp October air as Tilden's political tombstone.

SOUND ADVICE TO MR. HAVEMEYER.

Troy Times (Rep.).

The *Tribune* learns from "good authority" that the cipher dispatches sent to Henry Havemeyer's house were handed over by him directly to the Democratic headquarters; that he knew nothing whatever as to their contents; and that finally, when they came so thick and fast as to excite his suspicion as to their character, he gave orders that no more telegrams should be sent to him. This is in accordance with our own private information. But the statement is not enough; Mr. Havemeyer, as an honest man, must make these facts apparent over his own signature. No man can afford to be suspected even of any connection, direct or implied, with the disreputable business that was carried on from No. 15 Gramercy Park.

AN EXCITED WAIL FROM JERSEY.

Jersey City Argus (Dem.)

All the dispatches the *Tribune* has offered are of doubtful origin. They are either forgeries or they are stolen. The *Tribune* may impale itself on whichever horn of the dilemma it chooses. If they are forgeries the forger deserves the penitentiary. If they are stolen the thief deserves the penitentiary all the same. But it is none the less the fact that these publications are made to distract public attention. It is the old cry of "Stop thief!" in a new form. That the dispatches are genuine has yet to be proved. The evidence is very weak, but in no case do they prove anything against Mr. Tilden, as the *Tribune* states, while the evidence against Mr. Hayes is clear and direct. He occupies a stolen office, and everybody knows it, and yet the *Tribune* seeks to throw dust in the people's eyes by crying out that Mr. Marble is a sinner.

TILDEN THROWN OVERBOARD.

Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald (Dem.).

The Presidency belongs to the Democratic party, and not to Mr. Tilden, who surrendered the right he had to it when he preferred bribery and trickery to standing up boldly before all men and demanding that the will of the people be obeyed. Mr. Tilden has shown himself to be an unreliable and deceitful trickster, who looks on office and votes as matters of bargain and sale, and is capable of anything, right or wrong, according to his own advantage. It is an unparalleled piece of impudence for him to ask another nomination for the highest office in the land, when in morals and principles he is not fit to be Constable.

A PATHETIC APPEAL TO MARBLE.

Rochester Union and Advertiser (Dem.).

There is a touch of sadness about all this business that we prefer not to feel until forced to by the inquiry that will doubtless be made by the Potter Investigating Committee at its next session, if its authority covers attempted as well as accomplished fraud, or, if its authority does not, by a committee that the House will appoint when it reassembles in December. Meantime, it would be very gratifying to have either a denial of the genuineness of the dispatches, or an explanation of them if they are acknowledged, from Mr. Marble.

WHAT MR. POTTER WON'T DO.

Troy Whig (Rep.).

Before the Potter Committee make their final report, let them summon before them the Champollion of the *Tribune*, with his "Open Sesame" keys, and let them read from his interpretations the story which recounts the plot by which the disfranchisement of a Republic was to have been accomplished, in a manner which would have proved Cataline to have been a baby in his conspiracy against the liberties of Rome, as compared with Tilden and his tools. Let the investigation be thorough, searching, and conclusive. Let it be conducted with all that fairness which it has been claimed by his friends and admirers Chairman Potter possesses when left to follow his own inclinations. And then let the American people know the result.

A SOLEMN FACT.

New York Herald.

It is a solemn fact, which Mr. Tilden will do well to ponder, that the sentiment of the country is clearly enough overwhelmingly against the supposition that he was innocent of all knowledge of the skullduggery that was going on in his own house in the fall and winter of 1876. It will require a good deal of a card to overcome this impression, and the longer he delays the harder will the job become. It is doubtful if he will gain much even if he is able to prove his entire innocence, for the people will laugh at the notion of placing a man who cannot keep track of the wickedness in his own house in any public position where he will be exposed to the dark and devious wiles of politicians.

A DEMOCRAT WHO SEES THE POINT.

Baltimore Gazette (Dem.).

Although the cipher dispatches published by the New York *Tribune* do not show on their face that the offer of McLin to sell the vote of Florida to the Democrats for the sum of $50,000 was ever brought to the notice of Mr. Tilden, they produce an impression upon the public mind which that gentleman cannot safely ignore. Somebody sent that proposition to Gramercy Park, where Mr. Tilden resides, and addressed to Col. Pelton, Mr. Tilden's nephew. Somebody sent back the reply: "Will deposit dollars; you cannot draw until vote member received." That is to say, "We will pay the $50,000, but will not pay it until the vote is actually cast." Now all this, it is true, is not brought home to Mr. Tilden on the face of the cipher dispatches. There is nothing to show, no documentary evidence, that he ever knew that such a proposition had been made, or that, having been made to any person purporting to be his friend, that friend had insulted him by transmitting the infamous proposition to him. But, on the other hand, there is nothing to show that he did not receive it; no evidence that his friends kept it back from him. Mr. Manton Marble, one of his trusted friends and high in his esteem, appears to have entertained the proposition, and at least one of the cipher telegrams concerning this particular transaction was addressed to him. The plain meaning of the documents on their face,—assuming them to be genuine and correctly deciphered,—taken in connection with the well-known facts, raises a presumption that the infamous proposition was entertained and considered at Gramercy Park. The common sense of the great mass of the people cannot be ignored in a question of this kind, and Mr. Tilden and Mr. Manton Marble ought to lose no time in making their personal explanations. If time is necessary to the preparation of their defense, they ought to come forward and promptly state that fact, and, asserting their innocence of the shameful transactions of which they stand accused, bring forward their proofs as soon as possible. A little downright manliness now will be worth any amount of ingenuity three weeks hence.

A CURIOUS CASE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Oct. 15.—Milton Vansant was indicted for rape upon a little girl, by the Grand Jury of Page County. He was convicted of an assault with intent to rape, and sent to the Penitentiary, the offense being a felony. Soon after, his wife applied for and was granted a divorce from him, under the statute which authorizes a divorce where either husband or wife is convicted of felony. In the meanwhile Vansant appealed his case to the Supreme Court, and that Court last week reversed the decision of the District Court, and set aside the verdict on the ground that the sentence showed clearly that the offense committed was not indictable or a felony. The question now is. What is the marital status of the divorced wife?

Hydraulic Lift Lock.

Toronto (Can.) Telegraph.

Mr. Frank Turner, Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers, met a number of gentlemen, among whom were his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; ex-Gov. Howland; the Hon. Dr. Tupper, M. P.; P. Hughes, Esq.; M. P.; Capt. Grant, A. D. C., etc., etc., at the office of Mr. Capreol, President of the Huron & Ontario Ship Canal Company, and submitted to them a series of drawings and photographs showing the details of the Hydraulic Lift Lock, invented by Mr. Edwin Clark, member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. Mr. Turner supplied a large amount of interesting information concerning a lock constructed on this principle, which has been in constant use for the last three years on the River Weaver at Anderton, England, and about works of a similar character built at Bombay and Malta for her Majesty's Government. He showed how easily this mode of transporting vessels, however large, from one level to another, might be applied in the construction of the proposed Huron & Ontario Ship Canal, thus saving one-half of the cost of the undertaking estimated a few years ago. The gentlemen present expressed themselves as highly pleased with the practical character of the new plan, calculated as it is to save so largely in the expense of the work, and with the lucid explanation of details given by Mr. Turner.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:
J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A 2-STORY and basement house cheap; nearly new and first-class; house for rent if desired. FARRINGTON & HACKNEY, 105 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC., AT once, for cash; desire to quit housekeeping. Address O 49, Tribune office.

MARTIN'S POPULAR FURNITURE HOUSE, 265 AND 267 STATE.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS. ELEGANT FURNITURE, BELOW COST of Manufacture.
Parlor suits reduced to $30 and upward.
Chamber suits reduced to $30 and upward.
Large assortment of EASY CHAIRS, CAMP CHAIRS, FANCY CHAIRS, PATENT ROCKERS, $1.50, $3, $5, $6, $10, $15.
R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

LOT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & Wilson, and other machines below half price, and warranted. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

STORAGE.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, MERCHANDISE STORED; advancesmade, 10 ₱ct year; money loaned lowest rates on good security without removal. 180 W. Monroe.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — BOUND VOLUMES OF CHICAGO Daily Market Reports for 1860 to 1877, inclusive. Room 15, 164 and 166 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 97 WASHINGTON-st.:
Michigan-av.—First-class houses between Sixteenth and Twenty-second-sts., cheap.
Indiana-av.—3 houses between Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts.
Prairie-av.—3 first-class houses and several vacant lots between Eighteenth and Twenty-second-sts.; also choice building lots on Michigan and Indiana-avs., north of Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—$25 PER FOOT, LOTS 25, 50, AND 100x160, east front, on Prairie-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.; now this is first-class residence property; street cars one block of it, and large trees in front; it is the cheapest property in the city. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BUSINESS BLOCKS for improved residence property, unimproved for business blocks, mill in city, manufacturing establishment at Lisbon, Ia., hotel in St. Louis for real estate and money; improved and unimproved Hyde Park and Kenwood; 20 fine blooded horses. B. A. ULRICH, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON DEARBORN-AV. AND North State-st., north of Schiller-st. Lots on Huron and Superior-sts., between State and Cass-sts. Apply to OWNER, 278 Ohio-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$1,100 WILL BUY A 100 ACRE FARM all under fence; good house; 10 acres of good timber and the very best of farm land, 55 acres in corn; 5 miles from Sloan, Woodbury County, Ia.; now this is a bargain; if you want a farm, here is a bargain. T. B. BOYD, 179 Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—A 9-ROOM brick, bath, closet, etc., $25; a fine octagon brick, 12 rooms, every convenience, 30-foot lot; 6-room basement flat, very nice, $10. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—$35 PER MONTH—FINE BRICK house, 480 North LaSalle-st.; 13 rooms; all modern improvements. Inquire of F. W. NEWHALL, 132 South Water-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 186 HURON-ST., ALL MODERN improvements. Inquire of I. SCHMIDT, at Gerts, Lumbard & Co., 176 East Randolph-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—377 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—4-STORY stone-front; parlors, dining, and kitchen on first floor; modern arrangements and low rent; brick barn. Apply to owner, J. B. M., 171 State-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—$280 WILL RENT A NICELY FURNISHED brick house, north of Thirty-first-st. and east of State, from Nov. 1 to May 1. N 63, Tribune.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE; PART OR ALL. Apply at 783 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—$15, $18, $20, $35, $40. MY ADVERTISEMENT of Sunday brought me a few houses at above figures, which are very low; nearly all have the modern improvements, and are conveniently located. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 15 ROOMS, SUITABLE for furnishing and rerenting; suite of unfurnished rooms to rent; also nicely furnished rooms to rent. Inquire at Room 30, 164 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—WELL LIGHTED, NICELY furnished rooms to gentlemen only. Transient gentlemen taken at moderate rates. 376 State-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, very cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at 115 East Randolph-st., Room 30.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE of front rooms, suitable for a gentleman, in a private house. Reference required. 740 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THOSE HAVING ROOMS TO RENT and those wanting rooms in any part of the city, with or without board, en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, to call on MOYER, JOHNSON & CO., General Room-Renting and Boarding-House Agency, Room 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 111 ADAMS-st., east of Clark, opposite new Custom-House; will rent separately if wished. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FEW SUITES OF FROM 2 to 6 rooms near business centre, furnished and unfurnished, for first-class tenants. MOYER, JOHNSON & CO., Room 3 Tribune Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED flat in good locality, by responsible party. Give location and price. Address N 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OCT. 19 TO NOV. 8, ROOM with clothes closet, $1 per week, or the room and board, $4.50 per week. Address C 48, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A NICE ASSORTMENT of furnished or unfurnished rooms to rent, with or without board; day-board also.

412 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER THIRTEENTH-st.—Suite front rooms; also single room, with or without board; day-boarders accommodated.

898 INDIANA-AV.—A FRONT AND BACK suite of rooms, with bath and good board, in a small private family; no other boarders.

1002 WABASH-AV. — PLEASANT FRONT room, with board.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING large house, will rent large front suite, furnished, with board, to family or gentlemen; location near Chicago University; steam and street cars. Address O 47, Tribune office.

West Side.

22 SOUTH ADA-ST. — NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with good board, bath, gas, hot and cold water.

48 ADA-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A front room and alcove; also back room, nicely furnished, for a family or single gentlemen; terms reasonable; best of references given.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, with room, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano and bath; day-board, $3.50.

Hotels.

ENGLISH HOUSE—PRICES REDUCED—DAY-board, $3.50 per week; single rooms, with board, $4.50 to $6.50 per week. 31 Washington-st.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT opposite Palmer House—Room and board, $6 to $7 per week. Transient, $1.50 per day.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—Room and board, $5 to $7 per week. Day board, $4 per week. Transient, $1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A pleasant second-story furnished front room, on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Twenty-fourth-sts. Address O 45, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

AS A SPECIAL OFFER—A MAGNIFICENT square grand piano-forte, rich rosewood case, 7⅓ octave, carved legs and lyre, all latest improvements; catalogue price, $900,—used only a few times,—price only $250. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS., are Western agents for the Fischer upright piano, the best moderate priced piano manufactured. Call and examine them before buying any other.

NEW SQUARE GRAND PIANOS.
NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS
NEW ORGANS.
SECOND-HAND ORGANS.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
The largest stock in the Northwest. Prices as low as goods can be sold, where they are warranted perfect in material and workmanship for five years. Sold on monthly payments if required.
W. W. KIMBALL.
Corner State and Adams-sts.

THE MUCH-ADMIRED CHIME ORGANS.
THE STANDARD SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS.
THE POPULAR KIMBALL ORCHESTRAL ORGANS.
For sale only at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON FURNITURE without removal, pianos, diamonds, etc.; also small sums on real estate. Room 3, 118 Randolph.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of $10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

TO LOAN—$500 TO $1,500, AT 8 PER CENT, 3 OR 5 years, on improved city real estate. HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 70 State-st.

WANTED—$2,500, THREE YEARS, 8 PER CENT; no commission: South Evanston residence property, improved and rented. F 95, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS MAN WITH $5,000 CAN SECURE AN interest in, and financial control of, a legitimate business, paying $20,000 per annum. N 66, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN MINNESOTA; ill-health cause of sale. Particulars at GROMMES & ULLRICH, 190 to 203 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class sample-room on South Water-st.; possession given immediately. Address N 68, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—DINING-rooms completely furnished, 239 West Madison-st., over Carson, Pirie & Co.'s store. Apply to J. C. & G. PARRY, 272 East Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO PROCURE A situation at the West for a young lady as a teacher of German, in a school or private family. The lady desiring this position went to Germany when twelve years of age, and has resided there until the present summer. Having been carefully educated in the German language and some experience in teaching, it is confidently believed by her friends that she would fill such a position with more than ordinary satisfaction. The highest indorsement of her qualifications will be given to any one addressing W. H. B., Box 4112 P. O., New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A1—THE MINING RECORD, 61 BROADWAY, IS the only paper in the United States that gives full latest accounts from all the great gold and silver mines of America. Only $3 a year. N. B.—Orders executed for mining stocks. Information free.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT I. GELDER'S, 604 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SWEDISH OR GERMAN dry-goods salesman. CAVE BROS., 78 Archer-av.

WANTED—CASHIER—YOUNG MAN BETWEEN 18 and 20 years of age, that has had experience in shoe store. Give reference and experience. N 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED RETAIL furnishing goods salesman and window dresser; also an experienced retail clothing salesman. None but men of extended experience and thoroughly acquainted with these departments need apply. NUTTING, C. O. D. Clothier, 184 and 186 State-st.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK—MUST CORRESPOND well in English and German. Address, with references, O 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING SALESMAN. HARRY HART & BRO., 195 and 197 South Clark-st.

Trades.

WANTED—MEAT CANNING WORKS—A COMPETENT man in the scorching-room; none other need apply. Corner LaSalle and Michigan-sts.

WANTED—A RELIABLE STEREOTYPER, WITH a few hundred dollars, to take an interest in, and charge of, a stereotype-foundry in Iowa. Room 37, 125 Clark-st.

WANTED—TAILORS AT CROFT'S, ROOM 3, 157 South Clark-st.; five first-class coat-makers.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOB COMPOSITOR. CUSHING, THOMAS & CO., 170 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY, A first-class tailor for custom work. Address, with references and wages wanted, O 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PLUMBER TO GO TO WISCONSIN; one acquainted with tin work preferred. Apply to CRIBBEN & SEXTON, 75 and 77 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER, to go out to Iowa. Inquire at 178 South Clark-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — 300 RAILROAD laborers for Southern Iowa; highest wages paid; free fare; 25 choppers at $20 per month and board; 15 saw-mill hands, 10 farm hands, 6 bridge builders, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR C., B. & Q. R. R. in Iowa, 100 for the C. & N. W. R. R. Co. in Iowa and Minnesota; free fare; 2 farm hands. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—50 EXPERIENCED COAL MINERS AT Minonk, Ill.; no trouble of any kind. Apply to M. T. AMES & CO., 134 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN (ONE ACQUAINTED with the dry-goods trade throughout the State preferred) to take the agency for the sale of a line of linen goods; none but those who can furnish the best reference for honesty and ability need apply. Address MANUFACTURER, P. O. Box 234, Wakefield, Mass.

WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS FOR NEW PATENT advertising medium; good commission; permanent employment. Address, with full particulars, CANVASSER, Putnam House, New York City.

WANTED—THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT WILL BE given to a few men of good address to dispose of an article used by every one owning horses. Apply at 102 East Jackson-st.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED, HONEST ADVERTISING solicitor. Apply to-day at 41 LaSalle-st., printing office; city references required.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL AN ARTICLE of real merit; good chance. Call this week, at Hotel Brunswick, on Mr. Ward.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Apply to T. V. WADSKIER, architect, 128 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN FOR EVERY STATE and Territory in the Union; a fair salary paid. Call or address La Belle Manufacturing Co., 93 Clark.

WANTED—YOUTH: MUST WRITE WELL; first-class references. NICOLL the Tailor, 214 South Clark-st.

WANTED—LABORERS AND QUARRYMEN AT Chicago Union Lime Works, corner of Nineteenth and Lincoln-sts.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE FOR COOKING, washing, and ironing, the other for second work; small family. Only Germans or Swedes need apply at 28 East Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, AND FOR GENERAL housework; German, Scandinavian, or English; four in family. 239 Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL AS COOK AND WASHER and ironer; must be capable of taking full charge of cooking. 172 Ashland-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small family. Langley-av., second door south of Oakwood boulevard.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 727 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 402 Forest-av. Must be a good cook and laundress.

WANTED—531 NORTH CLARK-ST., A COMPETENT girl for general housework; must come well recommended.

WANTED—SWEDE, NORWEGIAN, GERMAN, or Scandinavian girl for general housework; family of three. Call before 10 a. m. or after 4 p. m. 271 Western-av., near Van Buren-st. cars.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS, ONE TO cook, wash, and iron, the other children girl and to do second work. Inquire at 914 Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A NEAT RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must furnish good references. Apply Friday between 10:30 and 11:30 a. m., at 85 Fifth-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. References required. Call to-day at 458 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL AND one good experienced chambermaid. Revere House.

WANTED—TO-DAY—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 890 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call at 158 South Peoria-st., corner Jackson.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL, FOR GENERAL housework. No Irish. 441 West Van Buren.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE. APPLY AT 2 CALUMET-av. as early as possible.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED NURSE TO TAKE care of a baby, to assist in sewing, and to make herself useful in general. Apply at 1018 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, MIDDLE-aged, to do the work and be a companion for a young married lady, living alone. None but those giving the highest reference need apply. A good home for the right party. Call at 164 Randolph-st., rear basement, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE HOUSE. Best of reference. The kind of work and salary no object. Address 102 Twenty-second-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bread and cake baker; fine home-made candy maker; best of reference. Address S. HUTT, 31 East Washington-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS coachman; can care for a greenhouse if required. Address N 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, THOROUGHLY understands the business, can milk, will make himself generally useful for moderate wages; good reference. Address N 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO take care of horses; is a careful driver; can milk and do general work around the house; best of references. Address O 27, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL to do second work; best of references. Apply at 1010 South Halsted-st., in store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS German girls to cook in private family; good wages expected. Call at 183 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as waitress, or chambermaid, or seamstress in a private family; can furnish references. Apply at 388 Wabash-av.; no cards answered.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK OR do general housework in a private family; good reference. Call at 1042 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS SECOND girl; understands all kinds of second work; good reference from last employer. Please call at 258 Calumet-av. No postal cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGLISH GIRL TO do second work in private family. Call at 898 Indiana-av. Basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FROM BOSTON to do general housework or cooking; thoroughly first-class. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. The best reference. Apply at 98 Twenty-ninth-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY accomplished lady, companion to lady, or general work; references. Call to-day at 288 West Washington-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY as governess or seamstress; capable of teaching French, German, and the rudiments of music. Address Room 28 St. Mark's Hotel.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAME TO MY HOUSE, 684 DOUGLAS-AV., OCT. 10, a cow and calf. Owner can claim property and pay for advertising.

LOST—ON MADISON-ST. CAR, OCT. 15, BETWEEN 2 and 3 o'clock, a pocketbook with $15 and papers, among which was Heap & Rich, Fswyers, card. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with C. M. BUSH, 145 South Clark-st., Room 4.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 12, IN A Western-av. car, two account-books, which the finder will please return to the office, 149 East Monroe-st., and receive liberal reward. No questions asked.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT NO. 3,256, ISSUED by Northwestern National Bank, Chicago. Finder will please deliver same to said bank and be rewarded. Payment thereon has been stopped.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LAME AND SICK HORSES, PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, cured free of cost. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA. Spavins, splints, ringbones, bunches, thorough pins, sprung knees, cured without blemish. Strains shoulder lameness, navicular disease, shoe-boils, cure guaranteed. Send for pamphlet containing full information to
DR. W. M. GILES, 120 West Broadway, New York.
Wholesale, VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chicago.
Use only for horses the liniment in yellow wrappers. Trial size, 25 cents.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS MAN with capital in grain commission business, well established; very desirable opportunity. Address N 85, Tribune office.

The Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateliere. H. MAHLER, Agent.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "The Two Orphans."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Robson and Crane. "Our Bachelors."

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Rice's "Surprise Party." "Horrors."

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of the Hyers Sisters. "Hiawatha."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety entertainment.

Exposition.
Lake shore, foot of Adams street.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 99⅞.

The only son, aged 21, of JEFFERSON DAVIS, ex-President of the Southern Confederacy, died yesterday of yellow fever at Memphis.

A panic at a colored wedding at Lynchburg, Va., last evening, was attended with the results usual when a dense crowd becomes uncontrollable through fear. A large number of persons were killed outright by crushing and suffocation, ten bodies having been taken from the church late last night.

THE TRIBUNE correspondent at New Orleans in his dispatch this morning, written in bed, gives a graphic account of his personal experience with the yellow fever. He had yesterday passed into the sixth day, and was barely able to describe the horrible ordeal through which he has fortunately escaped alive.

Among the curious casualties reported in the dispatches this morning are two cases of death from injuries inflicted by vicious and infuriated animals. A boy riding a mule at Wilkesbarre, Pa., was thrown and killed, and the hybrid fiend then turned and nearly devoured the body; and a Michigan farmer was killed in an encounter with a furious stag at bay.

There are anticipations of serious trouble with the Indians in Washington Territory, as they are becoming insolent and hostile in their bearing toward the settlers, and both sides are arming for the possible outbreak. As usual, the Indians are rather better armed than the whites, having enjoyed the privilege of purchasing guns and ammunition from merchants who had them to sell.

In the course of an extremely felicitous address to a great crowd of people at the Winchester, Va., fair-grounds yesterday, President HAYES took occasion to introduce some of the views of the Fathers of the Republic on the subject of honest money. Before a Virginia audience the reproduction of the opinions of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and Chief-Justice MARSHALL was a most effective way of making a good point in favor of a stable currency.

The unanimous renomination yesterday of the Hon. WILLIAM ALDRICH by the First District Republican Congressional Convention was a compliment of more than ordinary significance when it is remembered that a number of gentlemen among the ablest and most popular in the city had been mentioned as possible candidates. Mr. ALDRICH in his first term proved to be a hard-working, thoroughgoing business representative of a great business constituency, and his usefulness will be materially increased by his election to a second term. His speech in accepting the nomination was perhaps the best commentary possible upon the wide contrast in soundness and solid worth between the Republican and Democratic nominees in the First District. The voters are quite certain to see the point and act accordingly.

The declination of Dr. DAVIS left the Third District Democracy again without a candidate, and they have fallen back on Judge TREE, the original nominee, who does not want the office, and will be absent from Chicago during the entire canvass. He is now in Washington for the purpose of making arrangements for a winter residence in that city. If elected, he will be on the ground, and perhaps willing to spend a few hours each day in the House, but there is no probability that his private cares and duties will be interfered with to this extent. Mr. BARBER, the Republican nominee, will conduct the canvass in person, and not by proxy, and being perfectly familiar with the wants and views of the people of the district, and having plenty of leisure to attend to those wants, he will doubtless be in a position after the 5th of November to entirely relieve Judge TREE of the responsibilities and labors of official life in Washington.

It is very evident, from the information received from Waterproof, La., that the negroes of Tensas Parish have made up their minds to vote at the ensuing Congressional election. All the advices thus far received are filtered through Democratic prejudice, and it is not easy to form a correct judgment of the true condition of affairs. It is asserted that the negroes, 2,500 of whom are under arms at Waterproof, have organized for the purpose of murder, incendiarism, and pillage. The same thing is asserted relative to the peaceful attempt of the Republicans to hold political meetings in Sumter County, S. C. The colored vote at the last election in Tensas Parish was 5,000, against 450 white voters, and the present affair at Waterproof will probably be shown to have grown out of a determination on the part of the majority to submit no longer to the bulldozing policy of the minority, and the fact that the negroes have adopted the only sensible course for the assertion of their rights,—that is, meeting force and violence with armed resistance. If, as is claimed by the Democrats, the Republicans were bent upon slaughter and rapine, they would not now be resting upon their arms against a force one-tenth their number, but would have taken the offensive long before this. What the negroes of Tensas Parish evidently mean to do is to resist all attempts at interference by the Democrats with their political campaign, and to demonstrate their ability to protect themselves. Until further and more reliable information to the contrary is received, it will be safe to assume that this is about the size of the "negro insurrection" at Waterproof.

STILL MORE DEMOCRATIC VILLAINY.

The New York *Tribune* has applied its keys and unlocked the South Carolina ciphers, and the second count in the indictment against TILDEN is clearly made. The first count charged him with offering to buy the Presidency for $50,000, by purchasing the vote of Florida. The second count charges him with authorizing his agent, SMITH M. WEED, to purchase the vote of South Carolina for $80,000, and with setting on foot a subsequent scheme to buy four votes in the Legislature for $10,000, with which to make sure the election of HAMPTON, as a failure in that direction might endanger the prospects of TILDEN.

There was no "Moses," "Max," nor "Paris" figuring in these negotiations. One man worked the South Carolina end of the fraud business, and consequently there was no "impediment and nuisance" in his way, cutting under prices, and rendering Gramercy Park liable to pay twice for the same vote. The story is easier told than the Florida one, because there are not so many *dramatis personæ*, but it is a blacker one. Taken in connection with the Florida case, it goes to show that, wherever the veneering is scraped off, it exposes rottenness underneath.

On the 13th of November, 1876, while Gramercy Park was still without definite news from the other doubtful States, SMITH M. WEED, a notorious Democratic politician and lobbyist, arrived in Columbia, S. C., as the accredited agent of TILDEN. It was on that day that the South Carolina Canvassing Board perfected its organization, and he went to work instantly. On that very day he telegraphed to HAVEMEYER, he being the go-between in the South Carolina case just as he was in the Florida, that things were very much mixed, and that it would not be a very bad idea to place a few dollars on the Returning Board. It was a very delicate hint, but TILDEN is not the man to take hints where money is involved without knowing all the circumstances, so when PELTON answered the dispatch he said nothing about money, but advised WEED as to progress in other States, and desired him to keep a good watch. WEED did not care much for the result in other States. He knew there was no prospect of South Carolina without money, and he tenaciously stuck to the main idea. He replied to PELTON on the very same day, and informed him it was important to have an answer to his question that night. TILDEN, however, was not yet ready to risk any money upon uncertainties, and PELTON answered, ordering him to remain in South Carolina and prevent trading, meanwhile assuring him that his expenses should be paid. WEED was not a man to be put off with evasions. With him it was a strict matter of business, and before he went to bed that night he had sent the following dispatch, which required a categorical answer:

> COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 13.—*To Henry Havemeyer, 15 West Seventeenth street, New York:* If Returning Board can be procured absolutely, will you deposit $80,000? May take less. Must be prompt. THOMAS.

Unfortunately, there is a gap in the dispatches at this point, and PELTON's reply is missing. That it was an encouraging one, however, is apparent from the reply of WEED to it:

> COLUMBIA, Nov. 14.—*Henry Havemeyer, 15 West Seventeenth street, New York:* Dispatch received. Parties to report this morning. CHAMBERLAIN, KELLOGG, and STEARNS acting in concert, and intend mischief in every State. Will telegraph prospects soon. The situation desperate in all three.

The persistence with which WEED stuck to the necessity of money is explained by his knowledge that TILDEN had not carried South Carolina. While MANTON MARBLE and other Democratic politicians were playing their huge game of bluff under JOHN G. THOMPSON's orders, and continually telegraphing that TILDEN had carried the doubtful States, WEED did not waste any time on such nonsense. He did not even pay attention to the efforts of the Democratic counsel in the Supreme Court, but he informed Gramercy Park that HAYES had carried the State. HAMPTON himself claimed but 1,400 majority, and WEED on the 14th of November telegraphed to PELTON, "The best I can figure is that TILDEN will be over 2,600 behind HAMPTON, and see little hope." This made WEED uneasy, and on the same day he telegraphed to PELTON for authority to increase the price to $50,000. TILDEN himself was growing uneasy, and the following positive authority was sent:

> Telegram here. You can go to fifty, if necessary. Perhaps use future prospects for some part, but you must see that trading is not done. I doubt whether you can trust it to the person you name.

Two days later TILDEN commenced the same higgling about the price and the manner of payment that he did later in the Florida case. *Shylock* did not cling to his ducats more stoutly than TILDEN did to his dollars. Accordingly, we find Gramercy Park telegraphing: "Try and make one portion payable after votes are cast, and another portion after final result. Doubtless good faith is intended, but there should be some sufficient guarantee accepted." On the 18th of November WEED telegraphed that he had got a definite proposition from certain members of the Board to the effect that they "demanded $75,000 for giving us two or three Electors. The interceder will want something besides. Think $10,000." PELTON replied that he was willing to pay that amount, but the payment should be made dependent upon the final success of TILDEN in March. The Board, however, had no idea of waiting four months for their pay, and then perhaps slip up, and they refused to take any risk. This necessitated more negotiation, the result of which is contained in the following dispatch:

> COLUMBIA, Nov. 18.—*Henry Havemeyer, New York:* Telegram received. Looks now as though the thing would work at $75,000 for all seven votes. Have safe man to bring stuff on, receiving telegram in the morning. Think now I will meet him with party at Baltimore. Could not make it depend on March, but would on regular certificates of the Board and other officers. The exact status is that two of the Board have agreed and are consulting with the third, which is a majority, and will report to-night. They set the stakes and I assented, but I can withdraw. Portugal telegraphed me to-day to spare no cost.

There must have been still more higgling in Gramercy Park, for WEED grew very impatient, and suggested that if they had a certainty anywhere else they had better let South Carolina alone and he would go to Florida, where he would have been another impediment in the way of MARBLE. At last TILDEN accepted without conditions, and WEED on the 18th of November announced the success of his negotiations:

> COLUMBIA, Nov. 18.—*Henry Havemeyer:* A majority of the Board have been secured. The cost is $80,000, to be sent as follows: One parcel of $65,000, one of $10,000, and one of $5,000, all to be in $500 or $1,000 bills, the notes to be deposited as the parties accept, and given up upon the vote of the land of HAMPTON (*i. e.*, State of South Carolina) being given to TILDEN's friends. The three packages should be sent without inscription, and to-night, unless you receive a telegram from me countermanding. I shall try to secure everything by the plan of deposit. The friends of HAMPTON and Bavaria (?) are here in force, and I fear their money, and careful watching, and intimidation of the Board. For God's sake let it go if you can. Be safe in Florida or Africa (?). Do this at once, and have the cash ready to reach Baltimore Sunday night. Telegraph decidedly whether it will be done.

WEED went to Baltimore to receive the money, but TILDEN again commenced his fatal higgling, and put off the delivery of the money to close the bargain so long that the vote was announced, and it was too late. With it fell through another proposition to purchase four votes in the State Senate for $10,000 to make sure of HAMPTON, as his failure would involve the failure of TILDEN.

With the failure of the South Carolina proposition the conspirators in Florida commenced their work, with a result already known to the public. Bad as the latter was, it was not so black as the crime in South Carolina. In Florida the proposition was made to sell out the State for $50,000, and was considered by TILDEN; but, while he was trying to beat them down to a lower figure and before he had succeeded, the time came for the announcement of the vote, and it was too late. By TILDEN's avarice and parsimony, and the large number of cooks at work on the broth, the dish was spoiled. In South Carolina, on the other hand, there was but one man at work, and he pushed his business with such persistent industry that the proposition was made and definitely accepted by TILDEN, and the time and place named for payment. In the one case he was engaged in a conspiracy to commit a crime, in the other case he committed it. His fatal procrastination in coming to time does not affect the infamy of that crime.

Is it not time for the Democracy to cease its howling about fraud? Is it not time for the POTTER Committee to adjourn *sine die?* Is it not time for the National Democratic Committee to take down its sign of Reform and close up the shop, preparatory to taking an account of stock? Is it not time for SAMUEL J. TILDEN to appear at the bar and plead to these indictments personally, instead of relegating the plea to his agents? He is wanted for swindling the United States Treasury out of a portion of its revenue, and for an attempt to swindle the people of the United States out of their President.

MR. MARBLE'S DENIAL.

After more than a week's delay, which we may readily infer has been passed in anxious consultation, one of the accused parties to the Democratic frauds in Florida—Mr. MANTON MARBLE—has made a statement. It is a general denial of personal complicity in the scandal. It is not in the nature of an explanation or elucidation, but such a denial as Mr. MARBLE might have made with considerable more force on the very day the cipher telegrams were exposed. The accused is evidently conscious of the weakness in his plea that has been occasioned by the delay, for he attempts to explain it by saying that he finally read the New York *Tribune's* exposure at the request of the editor of the *Herald*. This is puerile in the extreme, and is further calculated to damage Mr. MARBLE, for he will never be able to convince any one that he remained ignorant for several days of the serious charges against him in an affair that had riveted the attention of the entire country. Perhaps Mr. MARBLE could not have done better than make this general denial, if he did anything at all, but it would have received more credit if it had been made promptly, and not after hesitation and consultation. A man of MANTON MARBLE's standing, charged with an infamous offense of which he was not only innocent but absolutely ignorant, would scarcely have waited eight days to say so.

We have intimated that Mr. MARBLE, if he said anything, could not well put in any other plea than the one he has made. It would not do to denounce the cipher telegrams as forgeries that were never sent; the *Tribune* was evidently too well fortified to meet such a charge. Nor would it do to set up that the dispatches had not been correctly translated, because the application of the different keys had been thoroughly verified, and any charge of inaccuracy in this respect would have made it necessary for the TILDEN faction to produce the correct keys and furnish the genuine meaning. In denying in broad terms, though unnecessarily diffusive, that he ever knew of any such dispatches being sent or received, Mr. MARBLE relieves himself of the necessity of construing their meaning or intent, and, for the time being, he occupies a defiant attitude by challenging the production of positive proof of his alleged connection with the cipher messages. It may be inferred from what the *Tribune* has said on this subject that it will be able to produce such proof.

In the meantime it is clear that Mr. MARBLE, having consented to write out an elaborate statement where a brief denial would have served the same purpose, should have taken cognizance of some of the suspicious circumstances, already made public, which tend to confirm the *Tribune's* charge that he was the author of some of the most damning dispatches that have been published. First, it is a curious coincidence that the signature to many of these dispatches, "Moses," is the first name of Mr. MARBLE, though he long since dropped it from use; in the next place, it appears from the dispatches themselves that answers to the "Moses" dispatches were addressed to MANTON MARBLE, and that "Moses" replied to dispatches that were sent to MARBLE. This connecting link was brought out by the interference of an indiscreet friend, Mr. SALTONSTALL, who was one of TILDEN's lawyers in Florida. This gentleman could not wait for Mr. MARBLE's denial in his own behalf, but rushed into print with the assertion that the *Tribune* had merely "guessed" that Mr. MARBLE was the author of certain dispatches. This naturally brought out a statement from the *Tribune*, from which we make the following extract:

> When "Moses" in Tallahassee addresses a telegram to Gramercy Park requiring an immediate answer, the answer is promptly sent from New York, addressed to "MANTON MARBLE, Tallahassee"; conversely, when PELTON cautions MANTON MARBLE against "trusting B——," it is Moses who replies that he has not trusted BARLOW or anybody else; and finally Paris, telegraphing in a different key about one of the "Moses" dispatches, speaks of it as "MARBLE's." The identity of "Moses" and MARBLE is absolutely proved; and so is the identity of "Fox" and WOOLLEY, and of "Max" and COYLE. But Mr. SALTONSTALL says that names have been signed in the translations to dispatches which are marked "No signature" in the cipher. If he had read the documents he was talking about he would have seen why. "Moses" counted his signature as a part of the dispatch, and when the message was transposed the name was thus shifted into the body of it and buried there. The telegraph operator did not recognize it, and consequently marked the manuscript "No signature." But, when the key is applied, "Moses" always falls at the end.

Of these circumstances, one is a particularly strong confirmation of the charge that Mr. MARBLE sent the dispatch making the proposition about "50,000 best United States documents" ($50,000 in greenbacks). There was a Dictionary cipher used between two persons only,—W. T. PELTON, in New York, and E. L. PARIS, in Florida. The translation of one of these dispatches (addressed to HAVEMEYER, as usual) is as follows:

> TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 4.—*Henry Havemeyer:* Saturday secured several dispatches sent you addressed to house. Have advised with friend. Situation same; everything uncertain. MARBLE SAYS PLAN SENT YOU SATURDAY MUST BE ACTED UPON IMMEDIATELY, OTHERWISE UNAVAILING. Plan unknown to undersigned; sixteen, twenty-one, twenty-three. Just presented your letter.

From this it appears that, if Mr. MARBLE insists upon denying that he ever signed or dictated the "Moses" dispatches, then he must follow up the denial by charging PARIS with lying. PARIS did not know what the plan was, and was not familiar with the "Moses" cipher; yet it was Mr. MARBLE who told him to insert "sixteen, twenty-one, twenty-three," which refers to the dispatch to the New York paymaster in regard to the amount necessary to purchase the Returning Board. If Mr. MARBLE was and is entirely ignorant of all these dispatches and propositions, how comes it that the dispatches in reply to "Moses" were addressed to him? How comes it that "Moses" replied to dispatches that had been sent to MANTON MARBLE? How comes it that MANTON MARBLE instructed PARIS to urge action on the "Moses" proposition? The "general denial" is very far from satisfactory in the light of these circumstances.

We have but one more comment to make on Mr. MARBLE's denial pending the production of still more convincing proof of his connection with the bribery scheme, with which he will probably be overwhelmed, viz.: MARBLE does not undertake (as he has always before been eager to do) to defend Mr. TILDEN, or to deny that gentleman's knowledge and sanction of what was going on. This omission on the part of Mr. MARBLE to come to the defense of his chief is significant because it is exceptional. We take it to mean that MARBLE feels the situation to be perilous, and that he has acted upon the principle of *sauve qui peut*. He will be content, if he can escape from this trap himself, to let TILDEN take care of himself. Of course MARBLE might drop out of this scandal altogether as a comparatively insignificant person, and Mr. TILDEN's situation would be as desperate as ever, especially since the exposure of the South Carolina scheme; but we are inclined to think that even Mr. MARBLE will be obliged to make other statements, and stronger ones, before he can clear his skirts.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

There has been a heavy decline in gas stocks in England, and all over Europe, in consequence of the statements printed in the papers there concerning EDISON's inventions in lighting by electricity. The price of gas stocks has also been seriously affected in this country by the same cause. It has been reported pretty straight from Menlo Park that EDISON declared "he had got it,"—and the public have great faith in his word. When he says he has invented something it generally turns out to be true. Says the New York *Sun:*

> On the 4th of September the stock of our Manhattan Gaslight Company sold at 200¼; on Thursday last 57 shares were sold at 157. During the same period the Metropolitan Gas stock fell from 132 to 105. New York Company stock is now at about 80, and all the other gas stocks have suffered from the same fall, which may yet be even greater.

Chicago gas stock has also suffered a fall, but probably not so much as the above. The gas people can afford a large shrinkage of stocks. They have had a fat thing of it for thirty or forty years. They have received back their investments several times in the shape of dividends on watered stocks. They can put gas to the public at figures far below present charges, and still make fair profits on the actual plant. It is doubtful whether EDISON can produce electric light so cheap as to wholly supersede gas, but he will undoubtedly make it a most formidable competitor. Electric lighting has been successfully tried in London and Paris for illumination of streets, large spaces, railway depots, and other great buildings. At the Gaiety Theatre, in London, the LONTIN system of electric lighting, which has been attended with considerable success in Paris, was tried with satisfactory results, and M. LONTIN claims that the expense of the motive power of the engine and the carbons used in the lamp will enable a light to be produced at about half the cost of gas.

But this is doubted and denied by experts who have examined the cost of the light. The JABLOCHKOFF carbon candles cost far more than gas. The adjustment and working have been difficult, and more than one lamp from one wire has not yet been successfully produced, although JABLOCHKOFF claims that he can feed four lamps, but he does not do it. The light is intense, like that of the sun, and requires shading or screening to reduce it. It dazzles like lime light, but far more so. These, and the high cost, are some of the objections to which the gas companies point triumphantly, and they jump to the conclusion that nothing EDISON can invent will overcome them.

But they beg the whole question. EDISON does not use carbon candles or clockwork, or any clumsy, costly contrivance, and he makes the electric current as divisible as that of gas. Nor does he produce a vast locomotive headlight or glaring lime light to fill a whole street or hall, but a modest fifteen-candle-power light equal to a five or six foot gas-burner. He can reduce the flow just like that of gas. He gives forth a spark of light on the point of a platinum wire, which shines like a diamond. He regulates the flow of electricity on the wire in a way that does not melt the platinum nor injure the eye. EDISON's contrivance is self-regulating like the governor of a steam-engine, and works automatically. There are no carbon candles, no clockwork, no winding up or running down. The invention is simplicity and perfection combined. There only remains the question of expense in generating the light, and in regard thereto EDISON says he knows that the cost will be far less than that of gas,—how much less he is not yet ready to disclose. He has devoted most of his thoughts to the other points, and is working back towards the electric generator. He sought to produce a small light like that of a gas-jet, to be under perfect control, steady, soft, luminous, and reliable. That he has got. He wanted to divide the flow of electricity on the wire from the generator into ten, a hundred, or a thousand burners in a building or along a street for a mile or more. This he has succeeded in doing. He has discovered a way of immensely economizing the electric light, and he utilizes the present gas-pipes and burners in a house. He is now working a number of small details to perfect everything as far as he has gone; and there remains only the improvement of the electric generator, and of course he will work that out too. There is no such word as fail with EDISON. It will not be long before he lets his light shine among men.

THE COUNTY RING'S SCHEME.

The real intent of the County Ring is fully exposed in a comparison between the appropriations for general expenses for the coming year and those of the year just closing and of the preceding year. For the year 1876-'77 the appropriations for general expenses were $667,480; for the year 1877-'78 they were $700,000; for this year they are $1,133,550, which is the entire amount of the authorized tax-levy after deducting the amount necessary to be paid out on the interest account, and nearly $450,000 more than was appropriated last year. Some of the items of these appropriations are astounding. For instance, $115,000 are set aside for the County Clerk's expenses, though the present incumbent has announced his intention of keeping the expenses of the office within $60,000 a year. The sum of $42,000 is appropriated for the County Building, which we presume is intended for repairs and cleaning, though $10,000, or one-fourth the amount, sufficed for last year. The County Agent is given $150,000 this year, though he only had $100,000 for last year, and this is done in the face of the fact that the demand on county charity is decreasing with the general improvement in the condition of the labor market. It is assumed that it will cost twice as much to run the Insane Asylum this year as it did last, though the Lord only knows why, and $110,000 are appropriated where $60,000 were enough before. The Hospital Fund is run up $25,000, and outdoor relief from $20,000 to $32,000. "Miscellaneous expenses" is an item that did not appear at all in last year's appropriations, but it serves to absorb $47,000 this year, and the enormous sum of $120,000 is set aside for "errors, rebates, and forfeitures" that were never before figured in the estimates.

Is not the meaning of all this very clear? The Ring want the people to vote $750,000 of bonds as a special fund for building the Court-House. It was necessary to convey the impression that there would be no money to spare from general expenses out of the tax-levy; hence the entire tax-levy was appropriated for general expenses; and hence the appropriations have been made $450,000 more than they have been heretofore or should be now. But the Ring members of the Board must be very stupid to believe that so palpable a deception can be successfully practiced on the people. The taxpayers will scarcely consent to add $750,000 to the debt of the county in order to enable a Ring to increase the general expenses of the county $450,000 during the coming year. But the Ring had an ulterior design in the peculiar disposal of the appropriations for the coming year. If they should fail to convince the people that it will be necessary to vote the bonds asked for, then the items of their appropriations are so arranged that they can be readily diverted to the Court-House, and the building of the institution will go right along. The County Board can save between $400,000 and $500,000 out of the tax-levy for this year with which to continue work on the Court-House, which will be sufficient to meet the overdrafts on the Court-House Fund and pay for the current work. This plan may not afford money enough to vote "extras" and steals at the rate of the past two years, but the public is not interested in this to the extent that the Ring Commissioners are. The analysis that has been made of the appropriations shows that sufficient money can be saved out of the general expenses, and is intended to be saved, for continuous work on the Court-House, and there is not the slightest excuse for asking the people to vote any bonds whatever.

THE LOW PRICE OF BREADSTUFFS.

The ruling prices in the breadstuffs and provision market are not very promising to producers. The *Mark Lane* (London) *Express* of the 15th represents the English market as unusually depressed. The British crop of wheat has been secured, but the prices for all agricultural productions are so low as to exclude any hope of remuneration to the farmers. The arrivals in London of foreign grain have been of late very large. The English market is depressed by two reasons: first, the stock on hand and within reach is large; and, second, the financial disturbance, which has advanced the price of money and curtailed the loans. The advances of money to carry merchandise or grain or any large business have been greatly limited. The last element of speculation has been crowded out, and purchases are confined to ordinary wants. Though no actual panic exists, there is uncertainty and apprehension existing to a degree that is almost as fatal for the time to business as would be a panic in fact.

In the Chicago market the prices are remarkably low,—lower than they have been for many years at this time of the year. Added to this unusual circumstance is the fact that, of the spring-wheat crop, fully one-half that is received has to be graded as No. 3. So with the corn and oats; at least one-fourth of these grains received are graded as "rejected," which is equivalent to "No. 3." We give the average quotations on 'Change yesterday:

	Cash.	Nov.
No. 2 wheat, per bushel	77	78¼
No. 2 corn, per bushel	33¾	34
Oats, per bushel	18	18
No. 3 wheat	.63 @65	.....
Rejected corn	32¼	.....
Rejected oats	15	.....
Mess pork, per barrel	$7.50	$7.50
Lard, per 100 pounds	6⅛	6⅛
Live hogs, per 100 pounds	$3.30	

These figures are not encouraging to the producers. These are the prices here, which include the cost of transportation, commission, storage, etc. It is easy to deduct the cost of handling and transportation, and to see how little is left to the farmer.

Of course there is a difference of opinion as to the wisest policy to be adopted. The home market is of necessity in sympathy with the foreign, and prices here are controlled by those in Europe. The English market is depressed for the reasons stated: large stocks on hand and a disturbed money market. All the information received is to the effect that the English deficiency of wheat will be at least 100,000,000 bushels, and must be eventually supplied. The present low prices and stock in excess of the demand are, therefore, presumably more or less temporary. Under these circumstances, therefore, the wisest policy for the farmers may be to hold their grain for the present. It is useless to send grain to market when that market is filled to abundance, and prices hardly cover the cost of transportation. So long as the wheat will be wanted there is no good reason for sacrificing it. It would seem to be the best policy to hold on to the wheat for a while,—to let the stock on hand be reduced by consumption, and give time for the market to recover to a point somewhat justified by an enlarged demand.

So long as wheat, corn, oats, and pork are offered in an already oversupplied market, so long they will only bring what the purchaser will give for them, and the fact that the supply forwarded to be sold at the present low and still falling prices continues to be large is an inducement for purchasers to act on the presumption that there is a large crop behind which must be sold. Purchasers, therefore, are waiting for a further reduction. Producers must consider this matter for themselves. They have no assurance that wheat will not fall even much lower than the present prices, and each man having wheat, corn, oats, or hogs to sell must determine whether he can do better by sending his stock to an overcrowded and falling market, or by holding that stuff until the present supply on hand is measurably worked off, and the supply more proportioned to the demand. Grain is selling in Liverpool for less money than it can be bought for in Chicago at yesterday's prices and shipped to Liverpool. Under these circumstances, with the grain-warehouses here and elsewhere filled almost to their capacity, it is questionable whether the producer's policy is to further reduce prices by adding to the excess already in the market. How long the depression in prices will last is an uncertain problem, but it is certain that it will last so long as the deliveries in market are far in excess of any demand for shipment.

Considerable bird-shot is flying about of this calibre:

> The *Tribune* ignores the fact that I am an orphan and hain't got no friends.—*Manton Marble.*
>
> MANTON MARBLE has the floor.—*Boston Post.* He has; oh, he has; his whole five feet are on it.
>
> I know nothing about those ciphers. I was never much of a mathematician, anyhow.—*S. J. Tilden.*
>
> There is but one way, Mr. TILDEN. We must declare an emergency and get up a new State Committee.
>
> Mr. Cox actually has an opinion on the cipher question. Well, he ought to, for he is a good deal of a cipher himself nowadays.
>
> "Shall I not ring fire-bell in night?" (MANTON MARBLE, Florida dispatch.) Yes, MOSES; get right up and ring. Ring hard, too.
>
> When does Mr. POTTER propose to begin the investigation of the "fraud" business? He has facts and figures (mostly ciphers) now to work upon.
>
> Not one word yet from SAMUEL J. TILDEN, W. T. PELTON, WOOLLEY, or COYLE as to those cipher telegrams, and they have now been public property for two days.
>
> The seconds of Col. MARBLE and MANTON WOOLLEY are already at Barnegat, waiting for their principals, who are eluding the police. It is thought the affair will certainly come off.
>
> "Proposition accepted if done only once," is the yardstick which measures Mr. TILDEN's "Reform." The Democratic party insists upon an addition: "If done only once, and not found out."
>
> The *Graphic* represents WHITELAW REID as a policeman in the act of grabbing poor little MANTON MARBLE, who is apparently real sick. Mr. MARBLE is supposed to be uttering his great speech, "Let up."
>
> When Mr. MOSES MANTON MARBLE privately acknowledged that "it would not strain London much to throw out Manatee County with Moselle Glasgow thirty Potomac Ithaca Rochester, only scoundrels would refuse wholly to throw out Moselle Glasgow nineteen Havana Rochester Alachua County," it did not occur to him that he was showing the secret vocabulary of the vote-buyers to forty millions of people.

When MANTON MARBLE telegraphed Col. PELTON from Tallahassee that he had a proposition to hand over the Electoral vote of Florida for TILDEN for $200,000 it was decided to be too high, even to obtain the Presidency, and the "WOOLLEY proposal" to pay $50,000 was agreed upon by the TILDEN managers. Those who had the votes to sell acted in pretty much the same free and easy style that the horse-jockey did. Riding a sorry-looking nag up in front of a country tavern where a lot of his horse-trading companions were congregated, he cried out: "How much am I offered for this horse?" "What will you take?" was the inquiry. "One hundred and twenty-five dollars," said the jockey. "I will give you twenty-five dollars," replied the other. "Take him," said the jockey, jumping off, "I never let a hundred dollars spoil a horse-trade." The drop in the Florida matter from $200,000 down to $50,000 was a rapid decline in prices, but times were hard and money scarce, and a compromise was necessary. Even $50,000 does not grow on every bush in Florida.

The New York *Herald* does not like to be scooped in gathering news, and it is just now trying to ascertain how the New York *Tribune* got the start in the cipher-dispatch business. The *Herald* tells how they came into the possession of JAY GOULD's newspaper. It says that, after President ORTON "had concluded to give up the dispatches called for by the committees, the late Senator MORTON looked them over and found that they contained matter damaging to both parties. He put them carefully away, called certain Democrats to himself, and told them that, if they attempted to carry out the revolutionary schemes then proposed, he would make public certain dispatches (some of which he is said to have shown them) which would effectually kill their plans. As is well known, the Democrats did draw in their horns, and the informant of the *Herald* correspondent guesses that Senator MORTON kept the dispatches, and that they were found among his papers after his death."

It isn't often that the *I.-O.-U.* is generous enough to speak a favorable word for THE TRIBUNE, but yesterday morning, in alluding to the result of the late elections, it put its compliments where they properly belong by the following very neat reference to this paper: "It ought to be a comfort to intelligent men to know that there is one newspaper that dares to tell the truth." Thank you. Just so.

MANTON MARBLE's denial of all complicity with the TILDEN-Florida-cipher-dispatch business sounds a good deal like the denial of BEECHER when accused by THEODORE TILTON. It is too rhetorical, too involved, too contingent, and too prevaricating. MARBLE had better be cross-examined by some competent criminal lawyer.

MARBLE's denial is not in the direct language that HORACE GREELEY used to use in reply to his accusers. Good old HORACE used to say: "You lie, you villain, you lie!" and let it end there. MARBLE would do well to follow GREELEY's example, if he dares to, in view of all he knows about the case.

Just as the North had concluded to lay aside the bloody shirt, up comes the South Carolina Red-Shirts, and, by their insolent bulldozing, make the old issue prominent again. When Republican ammunition gives out, the Democracy can always be depended on for a supply.

It was in the prolific brain of MONTGOMERY BLAIR that the POTTER Investigating Committee originated. Will not Mr. BLAIR now originate another investigation to look into the attempted larceny of the Electoral vote of Florida?

The *I.-O.-U.* is mad because we said GODLOVE ORTH, of Indiana, is a good man. If we had said he was a bad man it would have declared we lied. The *I.-O.-U.* is never happy unless it is miserable, and it is happy most of the time.

Is TILDEN holding back that denial, or confession, or whatever else it may be, until after the November elections? He may as well let it come at once. It cannot look much worse—for SAM.

The *I.-O.-U.* is gratified because the full reports of the late elections do not show as favorably for the Republicans as was at first anticipated, and it wants to have the lesson heeded.

Long JOHN is an able parliamentarian. Upon points of order where JEFFERSON and CUSHING are silent he promptly improvises parliamentary law to fit the occasion.

Secretary SHERMAN says the Government could resume specie-payments to-morrow if the law permitted it.

FINANCIAL.

Probable Exposure of Some of the Recent Dark Machinations of Jay Gould.

Failure of the Little Scheme Which He Had Fixed Up Last Saturday to Ruin People.

Satisfactory Composition of Two Millions in Liabilities at Pittsburg, Pa.

JAY GOULD.

EXPOSURE PROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* says the manner in which Gould, through his stock house, Belden & Co., has manipulated the gold and stock markets since the 5th inst. is likely to be fully exposed by investigation into the case of Haar & Co. by the courts, and possibly by the Stock Exchange. Enough is known, however, to sustain the allegation that Gould planned a Black Friday panic, and might have succeeded had not his plans been deranged by Secretary Sherman's coming to the relief of the market. Gould had made money stringent Saturday, and, according to the *Eagle*, had his plans perfected to spring disaster upon a prominent financial institution on Monday, but that the Secretary arrived, gold fell, money eased up, and Gould was compelled to cover his shorts, while Haar & Co. were left in the cold. There was nothing sensational on 'Change to-day. The feeling was feverish, but no important movements resulted.

HAAR & CO.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The assignment of John H. Haar, J. Hengster, and C. F. Kuchnemund, the firm of Haar & Co., bankers and brokers, was filed yesterday. In connection with the failure rumors of fraudulent transactions were freely circulated, which were credited by many on account of the mysterious absence of the members of the firm. Their gold clerk said the failure was due entirely to the repudiation of their contracts by Belden & Co. Haar was arrested yesterday afternoon and lodged in the Ludlow Street Jail. He stated that Haar & Co. had overdrawn their account at the City Bank $46,000. The bank is secured.

HOPE.

IT EMITS A BRIGHTER RAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The first seven weeks of the fall trade show that the sales have been better than during any of the corresponding periods since the panic. Since the 1st of January there has been an increasing balance of foreign trade in our favor, equal to $85,000,000 at this port alone, and the exports are now regularly far in advance of the imports. Inquiries extended among prominent merchants elicit the belief that the revival of trade has actually begun.

PITTSBURG.

COMPOSITION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—A meeting of creditors of the Etna Iron Company, Bradley, Reis & Co., the Neshannock Iron Company, of Newcastle, and Kimberly, Carnes & Co., of Sharon, Pa., whose failure occurred some time since, was held this morning for the purpose of considering propositions for an equal settlement of the indebtedness of these concerns. After Register Harper had announced the object of the meeting, he stated that the proposition of the Etna Iron Company, of Newcastle, would be submitted for consideration. This was done, and a resolution was framed agreeing to accept the proposition, which was that the Company should pay 45 cents on the dollar, in five installments, as follows: Five cents in six months, 10 in twelve months, 10 in eighteen months, 10 in twenty-four months, and 10 in thirty months, in promissory notes. The notes are to be delivered within sixty days after the confirmation of the composition. The firm is also

TO EXECUTE A MORTGAGE

to Alexander L. Crawford, of Newcastle, as Trustee for the creditors. The proposition seemed to meet the views of those present, and gave rise to but little discussion. Register Harper then called the list of creditors, and the resolution was accepted by a unanimous vote. Propositions were then submitted by the other firms as follows: Kimberly, Carnes & Co., 40 cents on the dollar; Bradley, Reis & Co., 35 cents on the dollar; and the Neshannock Iron Company, 25 cents on the dollar. These were also accepted. The total indebtedness of these firms amounts

TO NEARLY $2,000,000,

distributed all through Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. It is intimated now that they have effected a settlement. They will resume operations at an early day, which will be a blessing to hundreds of poor people who were thrown out of employment by their suspension.

GENERAL TRADE.

CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The *Public* says: Exchanges for the last week are remarkably small except at St. Louis, where the closing of the annual fair caused considerable activity. No other city reports transactions much larger than those of last year. The following cities gained: San Francisco (for the preceding week), 58 7-10; St. Louis, 18; Lowell, 5. The following lost: New York, 12 6-10; Philadelphia, 13 3-10; Chicago, 7 6-10; Baltimore, 7 3-10; Cincinnati, 23; Milwaukee, 31 6-10; New Orleans, 44 6-10; Louisville, 20 8-10; Pittsburg, 9 5-10; Providence, 3 2-10; Cleveland, 14 9-10; Indianapolis, 25 8-10; New Haven, 2 7-10; Syracuse, 18 2-10. Boston same as last year. Aggregate loss, 9 7-10, the total being $607,000,000 this year, against $672,000,000 last year. Nearly the whole decline at New York is explained by the fact that last year's stock transactions were unusual, amounting to 1,401,000 shares, against only 827,000 this year. If the sales cause changes equal to the par value of the stocks sold, other exchanges amounted last week to about $341,450,000, against about $345,700,000 last year. The operations at Boston also show no material change in the values paid, and the losses at Providence, Baltimore, Chicago, and even Pittsburg, are not so large as to indicate a decrease in the quantities of goods paid for, because not larger than the general decline in prices.

On the other hand, the losses at other cities are quite too large to be thus explained. At New Orleans the yellow fever still checks business, and at Milwaukee the slenderness of the Minnesota wheat crops.

Possibly the unusually exciting elections have influenced business activity, but these explanations do not adequately account for so general and large a decrease in the exchanges, and no adequate explanation is perceived.

There was undoubtedly little hesitation in business here caused by the alarming advices concerning finances in Great Britain, and by the upward movement of gold here, but it seems hardly probable that so material an effect can have been so quickly and widely produced thereby. Nevertheless, one of the most frequently taught phenomena of modern commerce is that, since the telegraph has provided instantaneous communication between all important markets, an event which sharply affects trade in any quarter is almost instantly taken into account, at least as a reason for greater caution all over the civilized world.

The failure of the Bank of Glasgow may have caused hesitation in many transactions in this country, in which success or failure might turn upon the future condition of the foreign markets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DECLARED SOLVENT.

POTTSVILLE, Oct. 16.—The First National bank of Tamaqua, the failure of which was announced Tuesday, was declared solvent by the Bank Examiners to-day, but it is not yet known whether it will resume business or not.

FIRES.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—The residence of Ben Dreufus, 482 Campo street, was burned. Loss estimated at $10,000. The family of the Rev. Mr. Lencht, of Temple Sinia, barely escaped with their lives. They lost everything.

A still alarm at 5:20 last evening was caused by the bursting of an oil stove in the second story of No. 257 West Madison street, occupied by Mrs. Orvis as a dressmaking establishment. No damage.

CRIMINAL N[EWS]

Trial of a Peculiarly ... Villain in St. L... Mo.

A Horrible Double M... mitted Yesterday ... Owensborough, ...

Bloody Attack upon a M... by a Monster. Who ... Them Both.

An Old Woman of Det... Years of Age, ... by Her Son.

HARD CASE.

Special Dispatch to The T...

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—One of th... cases, or rather series of case... come up for trial in this city, w... to-day in the Criminal Court. S... a jeweler aged 60 years, is char... nine little girls, their ages rangi... years. Case's shop was on M... he had fitted up a rear room ... purpose of carrying out his de... little girls as he could... his den. He had arranged ... chanical devices for securin... when once within his g... them powerless to resist his ass... a little girl was observed by th... the beat to emerge from Case... bitterly. After some persuasion... officer that she had been enticed... room, and there outraged. ... showed her story to be correct. ... mediately arrested, and the ... trivances captured. The indig... Case was so great a... that he came near being mo... could be securely lodged in jail. ... ments that immediately followe... Case had made a regular busin... little girls into his room and o... nine appearing and confessing ... been his victims. The first witn... Officer William Kleinworth, w... seeing a great many little girl... residence, at No. 802 Morgan st... again acting as if in pain, and so... bitterly. He saw the prosecuting... Crum, enter Case's house, and ... she left the house a short time... was sobbing and acting as if she... The officer finally elicited a state... child. He accompanied the girl ... the Board of Health. Dr. J... Board of Health, swore that he ... on the day mentioned, and he ... suffered violence. Dr. Jam... whose office is located on the co... and Morgan streets, said: "Th... through which one could loo... Case. I looked through thi... large) and discovered enough... Case." L. F. Mitchell testified... girl lying in the wooden mach... During the examination Case sat... his counsel, and tried to manife... cern as possible, but the inten... took in the proceedings was ... nervous twitching of his sensuo... involuntary moving to and fro o... his right hand. With his left ... ually stroked his full gray side... prisoner is a rather good-lookin... pears incapable of committi... and infamous crimes as ... which he is charged, ... the evidence has been straightf... tirely against the defendant. C... tain on all the cases against the ... is barely possible that he can e... gate sentence that will insure ... in the Penitentiary for life. Pu... strong against him that he will ... finally escapes being mobbed.

ANOTHER BRUTAL ...

Special Dispatch to The T...

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 16.—Mrs... aged nearly 70 years, was found... floor of her bedroom, in a mise... No. 144 Franklin street, this m... was blood upon the floor, on the ... on a trunk that stood at the ... The old woman was wrapped in... ering of the bed, from off which... ently rolled in the agony of d... clutching the coverings firmly... bruised badly, and over her... an ugly gash about three... and a quarter of ... depth. Her neck was broken a... suspected foul play, and arres... guage, son of the deceased, wh... 4-year old daughter, were the oth... the apartments. The prisoner ... nocence, and, as he left the ... finger menacingly at the child. ... questioned, and, despite her ten... an intelligent and clear account... in her own childish way. At ... only say, "Papa tol' me not t... but finally related how her fa... kicked her grandmother, and, ... was dead, made the little ... candle while he washed the bloo... of the corpse. Language is a ... fellow, and his wife is in the H... tion. Traces of blood were ... boots, clothing, and the blad... An inquest is now in progress.

SET UPON BY RO[BBERS]

Special Dispatch to The T...

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—A... cattle-drover of Ashville, N. Y... by three highwaymen while ridi... at an early hour this morning n... Venango County, Pa., who thre... ground, stabbed him in several... him of about $200 in money, a... in the road, apparently dead. ... man was discovered shortly bef... some laborers, who had him rem... vate house near by, where hi... dressed. His injuries are serio... essarily fatal. Several persons ... complicity in the outrage, but, ... this evening, no arrests had be... ner is well known among cattle...

OHMS.

Special Dispatch to The T...

JANESVILLE, Oct. 16.—The ... Ohms, for the murder of his fa... ress at Monroe, and the prosec... a strong case against him. ... swear young Ohms took a tra... nearest his home the morning ... A woman swears she saw him ... mile from home a few days pre... der. Tracks in the mud fitt... and were traced over a mil... swears he heard young Ohm... father's life. The defense w... prove an alibi by establishing ... young Ohms was in Janesville ... murder.

HAZZARD.

Special Dispatch to The T...

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 1... zard, the Auburn National Ban... was brought to Indianapolis f... night, spent all the morning t... compromise with the officials o... cents, but failed. He could f... bail, and an examination on a ... embezzling $24,000, preferr... Ford, President of the bank, w... United States Commissioner H... noon. He soon decided that th... until the meeting of the Gran... tion of Commissioner Hoyne, ... abandoned proceedings. Hazz... custody of the Marshal, unable...

FIRING UPON T...

Special Dispatch to The T...

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 16.—Wh... press on the Michigan Central R... ing Thirteenth street crossing ... body fired a pistol-shot throug... bullet passing through the ba... Ryder, of Cleveland, and just m... the opposite side of the aisle. ... the Company's employe, stood ... and jumped off in time to arr... and Frank Lerdy, who were poi... offenders, and led him a smar...

INANCIAL.

xposure of Some of the Dark Machinations of Jay Gould.

he Little Scheme Which Fixed Up Last Satur- to Ruin People.

Composition of Two Mill. Liabilities at Pittsburg, Pa.

AY GOULD.

POSURE PROBABLE.
Dispatch to The Tribune.

Oct. 16.—The Brooklyn Eagle er in which Gould, through his den & Co., has manipulated the markets since the 5th inst. is y exposed by investigation into r & Co. by the courts, and pos- k Exchange. Enough is known, tain the allegation that Gould k Friday panic, and might had not his plans been eretary Sherman's coming to the arket. Gould had made money day, and, according to the ans perfected to spring disaster nt financial institution on Mon- e Secretary arrived, gold fell, , and Gould was compelled to while Haar & Co. were left in e was nothing sensational on The feeling was feverish, but ovements resulted.

HAAR & CO.
Western Associated Press.

ct. 16.—The assignment of John gster, and C. F. Kuchnemund, r & Co., bankers and brokers, day. In connection with the f fraudulent transactions were , which were credited by many he mysterious absence of the firm. Their gold clerk said the entirely to the repudiation of by Belden & Co. Haar was ar- afternoon and lodged in the ail. He stated that Haar & Co. their account at the City Bank nk is secured.

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COMPOSITION.
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XECUTE A MORTGAGE

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ERAL TRADE.

RING-HOUSE REVIEW.
Dispatch to The Tribune.

ct. 16.—The *Public* says: Ex- last week are remarkably small uis, where the closing of the sed considerable activity. No s transactions much larger than r. The following cities gained: or the preceding week), 58 7-10; Lowell, 5. The following lost: -10; Philadelphia, 13 3-10; Chi- altimore, 7 3-10; Cincinnati, 23; 6-10; New Orleans, 44 6-10; -10; Pittsburg, 9 5-10; Provi- Cleveland, 14 9-10; Indianapolis, ven, 2 7-10; Syracuse, 18 2-10. s last year. Aggregate loss, l being $607,000,000 this year, ,000 last year. Nearly the whole w York is explained by the t year's stock transactions amounting to 1,401,000 shares, 27,000 this year. If the sales equal to the par value of the her exchanges amounted last $341,450,000, against about $345,- . The operations at Boston also al change in the values paid, and Providence, Baltimore, Chicago, urg, are not so large as to indi- in the quantities of goods paid larger than the general decline

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CRIMINAL NEWS.

Trial of a Peculiarly Villainous Villain in St. Louis, Mo.

A Horrible Double Murder Committed Yesterday Near Owensborough, Ky.

Bloody Attack upon a Mother and Son by a Monster. Who Slays Them Both.

An Old Woman of Detroit, Seventy Years of Age, Killed by Her Son.

HARD CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—One of the most horrible cases, or rather series of cases, that has ever come up for trial in this city, was commenced to-day in the Criminal Court. Sullivan C. Case, a jeweler aged 60 years, is charged with raping nine little girls, their ages ranging from 7 to 14 years. Case's shop was on Morgan street, and he had fitted up a rear room for the special purpose of carrying out his designs upon such little girls as he could entice into his den. He had arranged certain mechanical devices for securing his victims when once within his grasp, making them powerless to resist his assaults. One day a little girl was observed by the policeman on the beat to emerge from Case's shop crying bitterly. After some persuasion, she told the officer that she had been enticed into the back room, and there outraged. An examination showed her story to be correct. Case was immediately arrested, and the diabolical contrivances captured. The indignation against Case was so great at the time that he came near being mobbed before he could be securely lodged in jail. The developments that immediately followed showed that Case had made a regular business of enticing little girls into his room and outraging them, nine appearing and confessing that they had been his victims. The first witness to-day was Officer William Kleinworth, who testified to seeing a great many little girls enter Case's residence, at No. 802 Morgan street, come out again acting as if in pain, and sometimes crying bitterly. He saw the prosecuting witness, Clara Crum, enter Case's house, and he waited until she left the house a short time after. Clara was sobbing and acting as if she was suffering. The officer finally elicited a statement from the child. He accompanied the girl to the office of the Board of Health. Dr. Jamison, of the Board of Health, swore that he treated the girl on the day mentioned, and he thought she had suffered violence. Dr. James McClopton, whose office is located on the corner of Eighth and Morgan streets, said: "There was a hole through which one could look in and see Case. I looked through this hole (it was large) and discovered enough to criminate Case." L. F. Mitchell testified to seeing the girl lying in the wooden machine spoken of. During the examination Case sat by the side of his counsel, and tried to manifest as little concern as possible, but the intense interest he took in the proceedings was evinced by the nervous twitching of his sensuous lips and the involuntary moving to and fro of the fingers of his right hand. With his left hand he continually stroked his full gray side-whiskers. The prisoner is a rather good-looking man, and appears incapable of committing such base and infamous crimes as those with which he is charged, but thus far the evidence has been straightforward, and entirely against the defendant. Conviction is certain on all the cases against the prisoner, and it is barely possible that he can escape an aggregate sentence that will insure his incarceration in the Penitentiary for life. Public feeling is so strong against him that he will be lucky if he finally escapes being mobbed.

ANOTHER BRUTAL CRIME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 16.—Mrs. Mattie Farrell, aged nearly 70 years, was found dead upon the floor of her bedroom, in a miserable house at No. 144 Franklin street, this morning. There was blood upon the floor, on the base-board, and on a trunk that stood at the foot of the bed. The old woman was wrapped in quilts, the covering of the bed, from off which she had apparently rolled in the agony of death, her hands clutching the coverings firmly. Her face was bruised badly, and over her right eye was an ugly gash about three inches long and a quarter of an inch in depth. Her neck was broken also. The police suspected foul play, and arrested Henry Language, son of the deceased, who, with his little 4-year old daughter, were the other occupants of the apartments. The prisoner protested his innocence, and, as he left the house, shook his finger menacingly at the child. The latter was questioned, and, despite her tender years, gives an intelligent and clear account of the tragedy in her own childish way. At first she would only say, "Papa tol' me not to say anythin'," but finally related how her father struck and kicked her grandmother, and, when the latter was dead, made the little one hold a candle while he washed the blood from the face of the corpse. Language is a drunken, vicious fellow, and his wife is in the House of Correction. Traces of blood were found upon his boots, clothing, and the blade of a pocket-knife. An inquest is now in progress.

SET UPON BY ROBBERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—Anson Skinner, a cattle-drover of Ashville, N. Y., was attacked by three highwaymen while riding in his buggy at an early hour this morning near Youngsville, Venango County, Pa., who threw him upon the ground, stabbed him in several places, robbed him of about $200 in money, and left him lying in the road, apparently dead. The unfortunate man was discovered shortly before daylight by some laborers, who had him removed to a private house near by, where his wounds were dressed. His injuries are serious, but not necessarily fatal. Several persons are suspected of complicity in the outrage, but, up to 9 o'clock this evening, no arrests had been made. Skinner is well known among cattle men.

OHMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Oct. 16.—The trial of Fred Ohms, for the murder of his father, is in progress at Monroe, and the prosecution is making a strong case against him. Five witnesses swear young Ohms took a train at the station nearest his home the morning after the murder. A woman swears she saw him in a field about a mile from home a few days previous to the murder. Tracks in the mud fitted Ohms' boots, and were traced over a mile. One witness swears he heard young Ohms threaten his father's life. The defense will endeavor to prove an alibi by establishing the fact that young Ohms was in Janesville the night of the murder.

HAZZARD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 16.—George Hazzard, the Auburn National Bank embezzler, who was brought to Indianapolis from Chicago last night, spent all the morning trying to effect a compromise with the officials of the bank at 50 cents, but failed. He could find no one to go bail, and an examination on a formal charge of embezzling $34,000, preferred by Joseph H. Ford, President of the bank, was begun before United States Commissioner Henry this afternoon. He soon decided that the case was ended until the meeting of the Grand Jury by the action of Commissioner Hoyne, of Chicago, and abandoned proceedings. Hazzard is still in the custody of the Marshal, unable to give bail.

FIRING UPON TRAINS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 16.—While the day express on the Michigan Central Railway was passing Thirteenth street crossing at 7 p. m., somebody fired a pistol-shot through a window, the bullet passing through the hat of William R. Ryder, of Cleveland, and just missing a lady on the opposite side of the aisle. Detective Lowry, the Company's employe, stood on the platform and jumped off in time to arrest Charles Ford and Frank Lerdy, who were pointed out as the offenders, and led him a smart chase. Trains have been fired on several times within the past month, and the Railroad Company will prosecute the prisoners to the full extent of the law.

A FIENDISH DEED.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 16.—A young man by the name of Neil met a well-to-do old farmer in a saloon at Burk City, back of Owensboro, Ky., Saturday night. They drank together, and became quite jovial and friendly. Neil bought whisky and started home with the farmer, whose name is Garhart, to spend the night at his house. Neil invited the old man to drink, when young Garhart interposed. Knives were drawn on both sides, but Neil got the advantage, and plunged the weapon into his antagonist. At this point the mother of the victim rushed to the monster and begged for the life of the helpless boy. Neil wheeled upon the mother, and drove his knife into her left breast, causing instant death. The drunken wretch ripped young Garhart open so that the entrails protruded. A younger son of the old farmer, who came to the rescue, suffered severe flesh wounds, while the fiend himself received dangerous wounds. The murderer fled to the house of Lewis Walls, and eluded capture until morning, when he was secured, and put under $2,000 bond. He expresses sorrow for nothing but the death of Mrs. Garhart, who was enceinte at the time.

VIOLENT ATTACK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—After the adjournment of the State Convention this afternoon, Edward Barry, a Democratic delegate, for some trifling and unintentional offense, made a violent attack with a knife on a drunken man whom the Sergeant-at-Arms was leading out of the chamber, inflicting severe cuts on both. Barry was formerly an inmate of the Insane Asylum from excessive indulgence in drink. It is believed the present attack arose from a return of the old malady. His seat will be declared vacant.

MURDER ON SHIPBOARD.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 16.—Peter H. Bentzer, Mate of the bark James E. Ward, which sailed yesterday, was killed, just as the vessel passed the sea-buoy, by a sailor named Manallus Stevenson. The bark put back, and the murderer was secured.

THE INDIANS.

THE UMATILLAS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—Gen. O. O. Howard telegraphs from Fort Vancouver that a Umatilla Indian was murdered on the 29th ult. by white men, and that the Umatillas have within the last three weeks lost 500 horses, taken by whites. He asks, "Cannot the United States District-Attorney be instructed by the Attorney-General to attend to this and other cold-blooded murders of Indians by white men? A few examples of such justice would do more for peace than a whole summer's campaign."

The foregoing was indorsed by Gen. Sherman, as follows: "The Umatilla Indians should be protected in their lives and property as far as possible by the civil agents, as also by the military; but, after the crime is committed, the civil courts should try the case and adjudge the measure of punishment."

A dispatch thus indorsed was sent by Secretary McCrary to the Indian Bureau to-day, and Acting-Commissioner Leeds has referred it to Secretary Schurz, with the recommendation that measures be promptly taken to bring the guilty parties to punishment.

INVESTIGATION.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—The Sub-Committee of the Senatorial Committee on Territories, consisting of Senators Patterson (Chairman), Chaffee, and Garland, appointed to ascertain what amount of money has been expended by the Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Seminole Indians, the civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, to support Delegates to Washington during the past five years, and in opposing the organization of a civil government over said Territory, and whether such money be taken from the school funds of said tribes; also, whether a Territorial form of government should not be organized for that Territory, and to inquire as to whether certain railroad companies have issued bonds predicated upon the conditional grants of lands to the Indians of that Territory, have arrived here, with their clerks, stenographers, etc., and will leave for the Indian Territory in a day or two. They visit the Capitals of the different tribes, take testimony, and probably remain in that country some time.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—A gentleman from the Klikitat country reports that serious trouble is anticipated with the Indians, who are becoming insolent and demonstrative, and are preparing, it is generally believed, for an attack upon the white settlers as soon as an opportunity shall present itself. The breach between them and the settlers is being widened every day. Both parties are arming themselves for the outbreak. Numerous complaints are made against the merchants at Seattle and other places on Puget's Sound, who the settlers claim are supplying the Indians with all the arms and ammunition they want.

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Gathering at Decatur, Ill., of the Veterans of Three Wars.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 16.—This is the first day of the grand reunion of the soldiers of the Wars of 1812, 1846, and 1861. The city is alive with visitors and boys who didn't hang back when the country was in peril. The city has assumed a holiday attire, and flags and bunting are streaming from hundreds of public and private buildings. The streets are arched with evergreens and bunting, and a spirit of patriotism has taken possession of everybody. The Mexican War veterans met in the Court-House to-day, and Gen. R. J. Oglesby delivered the address of welcome. The response was made by Col. Forman, of Vandalia. It was a joyous meeting of the old battle-scarred veterans. On the tables were displayed relics of the late wars. To-morrow will be the big day, when large delegations from Springfield and other places will be present. Gen. Palmer, Gen. McClernand, Col. J. H. Mathing, Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard, and others have notified Capt. Kanan, the Marshal of the day, that they will be here. Delegations from Friends' Creek, Long Creek, Whetmore, Mt. Zion, Wheatland, and other points have arrived and will join with the Grenadier Guards and Fire Department in making a grand parade to-morrow. The exercises will take place at the fair grounds, the old campgrounds of the One Hundred and Tenth. The Subsistence Committee is active, and will feed thousands of soldiers to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, cloudy and rainy weather, and winds veering to colder northwest, followed by rising barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, cloudy and rainy weather, warm southerly winds, veering to colder, westerly, followed by rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, stationary and lower temperature, and rising barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, clearing weather, colder westerly winds, and higher pressure.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Section One, Chicago, Grand Haven, Section Three, Mackinaw City, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Section Four, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section Five, Erie, and Buffalo.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.597	67	79	S.	14	....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.559	72	76	S.	20	....	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	29.535	73	76	S. W.	18	....	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	29.387	71	85	S.	14	.04	L't rain.
9:00 p. m.	29.626	56	75	W.	16	....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.687	53	80	W.	18	1.27	Cloudy.

Maximum, 74; minimum, 53.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany	29.98	63	S., gentle	....	Cloudy.
Alpena	29.95	64	S., brisk	.74	Lt. rain.
Bismarck	29.92	61	N. W., high	....	Cloudy.
Cairo	29.71	61	N. W., gen.	1.02	Hy. rain.
Cheyenne	30.07	33	N. W., brisk	....	Clear.
Chicago	29.69	53	W., brisk	1.37	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.79	73	S., brisk	....	Lt. rain.
Des Moines	29.83	44	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Denver	30.14	44	N. W., brisk	....	Clear.
Duluth	29.35	41	S. W., fresh	.08	Cloudy.
Erie	29.77	69	S., brisk	....	Cloudy.
Grand Haven	29.59	58	W., high	1.25	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	29.69	49	W., fresh	....	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	29.98	50	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Marquette	29.30	61	S. W., brisk	....	Fair.
Memphis	29.91	45	N. W., fresh	....	Th. st'm.
Milwaukee	29.61	50	W., brisk	.15	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.87	74	S. E., brisk	....	Fair.
New Orleans	30.00	77	S. E., fresh	....	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.85	49	W., fresh	....	Clear.
Pittsburg	29.90	67	S., gentle	....	Cloudy.
Port Huron	29.60	70	S., brisk	....	Fair.
Sandusky	29.71	70	S., brisk	....	Fair.
San Francisco	30.14	60	W., light	....	Clear.
St. Louis	29.86	58	N. W., fresh	.81	Fair.
St. Paul	29.51	41	W., brisk	....	Clear.
Toledo	29.60	72	S. E., brisk	....	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	29.97	71	S., fresh	....	Fair.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Gen. Busse, of New Orleans, Bemoans Our Export Commerce,

And Wants It Increased with Mexico, South America, and the Orient.

An International and National Convention to Be Held in This City.

A very small representation of the manufacturers of Chicago met at the Appellate Court room, Grand Pacific Hotel Building, last evening for the purpose of listening to an address from Gen. Cyrus Busse, President of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, upon matters of national and international interest.

David O. Whiting called the assembly to order, and E. H. Talbot was appointed Chairman. J. W. Rickman was chosen to act as Secretary.

Gen. Busse was introduced and commenced his address by expressing his sorrow that the inclemency of the weather had kept so many away. He spoke of the inflated prosperity of the country at the time of the War and since, up to within a few years. But when the railroads stopped building tracks, and there was a cessation of public improvements, people began to look around to see which business was the best. Very naturally the industry of agriculture was looked upon as the most profitable, and the people obeyed the advice of Horace Greeley. They went West, and the consequence were that produce had not been so cheap for forty years as it was to-day. The only solid wealth there was in the country was what was taken from the ground, and now it was unprofitable to till the soil. People were talking about hard times, and were tampering with the currency to effect a change for the better. But the only sure cure for hard times was in getting our products to a foreign market. We yearly paid millions in gold for duties and imports, while we ought to pay in the products of the soil. The United States made a profit last year of $74,000 upon postage to the West Indies and South America.

The speaker, by means of tabular statements taken from books and circulars, gave a great many figures, showing the increase of our exportations, the increase of manufactures in this country; also, comparing our exports and imports with those of other countries of a similar class,—Great Britain and France,—showing that the United States occupied but a meagre position in the world's trade. The trade of China and Japan amounted to $100,000,000, of which the United States received but a very small proportion. The speaker desired to know why it was that our products were shipped to Liverpool, furnishing employment to thousands of laborers of a foreign country, and then by that country shipped to China at a cheaper rate than we could ship the same products to that country.

FORTY YEARS AGO

an American citizen attempted to establish a line of steamers between this country and Valparaiso. He spent a large fortune, and at length succeeded in getting two small steamers to run to Valparaiso. A bronze statue had been erected in that country in honor of that American citizen to commemorate his services in that direction.

Brazil had an area of territory larger than the United States by several thousand square miles. It had a trade of many millions of dollars, and not a line of steamships running between this country and that. When the Emperor of Brazil wished to visit this country, a few years since, he could not find a single United States steamer on which to take passage, but was forced to take a vessel to a foreign port, and from there here by a second steamer.

The Argentine Republic had a trade of $53,000,000 a year, of which the United States received but a small amount. Chili had a trade of $74,000,000, of which the United States furnished about $9,000,000 in hides. The aggregate trade of all the countries was over $152,000,000 annually. Of this large amount the United States furnished about $60,000,000, and but $1,700,000 went from the mouth of the Mississippi River,—an insignificant amount. We spent millions of dollars annually to support a navy to guard our commerce, while we had no commerce to guard. We can produce anything that Great Britain can, and yet England was growing rich from her exportations, and we were not.

Gen. Busse then went on to speak of the system of steamship mail lines. He said every man here was so afraid of the word "subsidy" that the representative of the people was terrified out of voting for anything to aid the establishing of steamship lines to any foreign port. He thought the Government should, by allowing a fair compensation for the carrying of our mails, encourage the building of ships and the embarkation of capital in steamship lines between here and South America and Mexico. It had been shown that the United States could build a better ship than any other country, and it only needed a little encouragement. He stated that every other first-class nation that had any commerce paid subsidies, and some of them very heavy ones.

Australia was the most wonderfully prosperous country in the world. With a population of a little over 3,000,000, she had a trade almost one-third as great as we did with our 44,000,000 of inhabitants. Yet we had comparatively nothing of this trade. He urged the pressing necessity of establishing a trade with Australia, and China, and Japan. In China a terrible famine was now raging, which had in one year taken as many lives as had been taken by war in all the combined Kingdoms of the world since the days of the Revolution. In eighteen months more people had died of famine in China than would inhabit the whole of the United States. In one town of 120,000 inhabitants, 75,000 had died from starvation. They had come in from the country around to be fed, and

HAD DIED WITHIN THE WALLS.

The speaker next alluded to the subjecs of constructing the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads. He thought that it more nearly interested Chicago than any other city in America. He said that by a little labor and the expenditure of a little money it would be so that a steamer drawing twelve feet of water could go from Duluth to Liverpool without breaking bulk.

Gen. Busse closed by predicting a state of anarchy and revolution if our legislation was not amended so as to dispose of our accumulation of products at a fair valuation, which could only be done, as he could see, in the manner described by him in his remarks. He then came to the immediate object which had brought him to Chicago, the scheme of holding a National and International Convention in this city before Congress meets, and invite here representatives from every town and city in the Mississippi Valley.

The Secretary read telegrams from the Private Secretary of President Hayes for the latter, the Mexican Minister, Senator David Davis, and Gov. Cullom, regretting their inability to respond to the invitation of the manufacturers to be present at their meeting last night.

David O. Whiting presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we favor the holding of a National and International Commercial Convention in Chicago at an early day, to consider and suggest the best means of extending our trade with foreign countries in North and South America.

Resolved, That we regard the establishment of mail and transportation lines of steamships between our principal ports and those of other countries as indispensable to the speedy and prosperous growth of our trade with those countries.

Resolved, That the long and successful experience of England, France, and Germany, in establishing and sustaining steamship lines by liberal pay for exclusive mail service, or else by actual and undisguised subsidies, should teach our Government the wisdom of that enlightened policy, and indorse its application to our own mercantile marine whenever and wherever circumstances may require.

Resolved, That we firmly believe that the period has arrived when the general welfare of this country demands that Congress should extend to our communications by water, ocean, gulf, lake, and river, the fostering care and generous aid which have been heretofore devoted almost entirely to our communications by land.

Resolved, That we are convinced that such cheap rates of transportation across the Continent, from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific coast, as will encourage and develop our trade with China, India, Japan, and Australia will never be secured until the monopoly possessed by the present Pacific Railroads shall be broken down by the construction of the Northern Pacific and the Texas Pacific lines; and we recommend that Congress take such action as will lead to the speedy completion of these competing lines on such terms and conditions as will secure the Government against pecuniary loss.

Resolved, That a Committee of nine be appointed to carry these resolutions into effect, and to add to their number and co-operate with the city authorities and other manufacturing and mercantile organizations.

BRIEF ADDRESSES

were made in behalf of the resolutions by the Hon. Charles L. Easton, J. C. Dore, and Judge Booth. The latter thought it was a great undertaking for the United States to endeavor to compete with England in commerce, but it was not impossible.

An amendment, offered by H. A. Hobart, that the clause in which the Texas Pacific Road was mentioned should also include "the Southern Pacific and its tributaries," was carried.

John W. Collins offered an amendment to the effect that the Committee of nine should be appointed as follows: Three from the manufacturers, three from the Board of Trade, and three from the merchants of the city. Adopted.

J. F. Duffy offered an amendment that three from the legal profession should be added to the Committee. It was concurred in.

Finally, the resolutions as amended were adopted.

The Committee was appointed as follows: Manufacturers, A. H. Andrews, F. H. Evans, and H. Z. Culver; Board of Trade, J. C. Dore, B. F. Culver, and Charles Randolph. Merchants, Charles B. Farwell, J. M. Horton, and L. Z. Leiter. Legal profession, Judge Booth, the Hon. Charles L. Easton, and C. M. Hardy.

After passing resolutions of thanks to Gen. Cyrus Busse for his address, and to John B. Drake and the Appellate Court for the use of the room, the meeting was adjourned.

THE RAILROADS.

SOOTHING SIRUP.

The Cincinnati, Cleveland & Sandusky Railroad, in introducing the bell-punch on its line, tries to soothe the lacerated hearts and outraged feelings of its conductors by talking to them in this manner: "We do not offer any apology to our conductors for introducing this system. On the other hand, we claim their thanks are due us for adopting it. Experience teaches that the unrestricted handling of money has a very damaging effect, and, although it may not generally be so considered, it is nevertheless a fact that one of the most unjust acts that can be imagined of an employer towards an employe is to place him in a position where he is obliged to handle more or less money without giving him the means of proving his faithfulness to the trust. We therefore feel that we are doing our conductors a positive kindness by introducing this system, which we deem the nearest approach to a perfect check yet reached. Conductors may deem the regulations onerous and tending to degrade them in the eyes of the public, but if they will take a second thought they will realize that directly the contrary will be the effect, for now they will be placed in a position to prove by their returns their honesty if questioned in the least."

C., S. & C.

SANDUSKY, O., Oct. 16.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company was held in this city to-day. N. W. Pierce and John Atkinson, of Boston, and J. A. Jeffray, of Columbus, O., were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing three years. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, J. S. Farlow, of Boston, was elected President, N. W. Pierce, of Boston, Vice-President, and John L. Moore, of this city, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXTENSIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—A Topeka (Kan.) dispatch says the reports to the effect that work upon the New Mexico & Leadville extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway has or is about to cease are wholly without foundation. The leasing of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway is an entirely new matter, and can have no bearing whatever upon the new lines of road now in course of construction by the Santa Fe Company.

COMPROMISE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16.—A satisfactory plan of settlement of the controversy between the management of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company and the representatives of Baring Bros. & Co. was concluded to-day in New York, and accepted by the bondholders.

ITEMS.

The Woodruff Sleeping and Parlor Coach Company has purchased the cars, patents, and franchises of the Lucas Sleeping-Car Company. This Company ran over several roads in the South.

The Managers and General Freight Agents of the roads leading from this city to Missouri River points have gone to St. Joseph to attend the meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association at that place.

The receipts of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad for the week ending Oct. 12 were $28,178, an increase over those of the corresponding week of 1877 of $5,649. The increase in receipts on this road since the beginning of the year has been $126,671.

Nothing has yet been done by the roads leading from this city to the East towards the formation of the East-bound freight pool. There is, however, a probability that a meeting will be held in a few days to try to effect an understanding and agree upon percentages. The roads from Indianapolis and Peoria will commence work under the new arrangement on the 1st of November, and the Chicago roads are anxious to begin to "pool their issues" about the same time.

The Chicago & Northwestern is about to open its new Rochester & Northern branch of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad. The new branch runs from Rochester, Minn., to Zumbrota, and is twenty-four miles in length. From Chicago to Zumbrota the distance is 372 miles. The Chicago & Northwestern is also putting the finishing touches on the Plainview Railroad, which runs from Eyota, on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, to Plainview, Minn. This new branch is sixteen miles in length. The distance from Chicago to Plainview is 351 miles.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S.

Rice's new company was rightly named the "Surprise Party." They opened at Haverly's Monday night with a nondescript entitled "Horrors," and surprised their audience with a piece fully in keeping with the title. Last night, when no one expected a change in the bill, Nathaniel Childs' "Hiawatha" was put upon the boards, and again did the company give their audience a surprise. But this time it was quite agreeable. "Hiawatha," like the other extravaganzas produced under Mr. Rice's direction, has little or no plot, but plenty of witty, sparkling dialogue, and brimful of atrocious puns and comical doings and sayings. The music, liberally interspersed, is good, especially the choruses. As novel a feature as the *Lone Fisherman* in Evangeline is found in the twins *Romulus* and *Remus* (Messrs. Dixey and Lewis Harrison), who are fastened after the manner of the Siamese twins with a stout rubber belt, which invariably brings them together with a crash when they attempt to get away from each other. With a piece like "Hiawatha," which has real merit, in the hands of a company like the "Surprise Party," a genuine treat is the sure result. It proved so great a success last night that, contrary to previous arrangements, it will be continued throughout the week at every performance, with Miss Alice Harrison as *Hiawatha*, W. A. Mestayer as *Augustus Lo*, Willie Edouin as *W. P. Brown*, and Louise Searle as *Minnehaha*.

MINNE HAUCK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—At the opera to-night Minnie Hauck was most cordially welcomed after her long absence in Europe.

ANTI-HORSE-THIEF ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 16.—The Grand Order of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association convened in this city this morning, and has been in session all day. The jurisdiction of the Grand Order embraces 105 Lodges, in active working order, throughout the States of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, and a membership of several thousand. The object of the Order is to co-operate with the legal authorities in securing the arrest and conviction of horse-thieves and other criminals who operate within their territory. About seventy-five of the Lodges are represented by over 100 delegates. The Order is a secret one, and the sessions are held with closed doors. The most of the day has been occupied with the appointment of committees, the examination of credentials, and the preliminary work of the meeting. The Order will be in session again to-morrow.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—Judge Tree is here to choose a house for a winter residence, a plan which he had determined on before there was talk of his running for Congress.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—A nolle prosequi was to-day entered in the cases against Sugg Fort, Roderick R. Butler, F. Sowers, Wiley Edwards, Henry Water, Albert Metcalfe, Geo. H. Purdy, and R. B. Mitchell, charged with conspiracy and presenting a fraudulent claim.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Hon. William Aldrich Renominated by Acclamation.

Troubles of the Democracy About the Third District—After Miles Kehoe.

The Republican Convention of the First Congressional District met yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Mr. John L. Thompson, Chairman of the District Committee, called the delegates to order, and Lewis Ellsworth, of Du Page County, was elected Temporary Chairman and Col. John H. Roberts Secretary. There were no contesting delegations, hence the preliminary business was quickly finished. The temporary officers were made permanent.

Mr. Abner Taylor, of the First Ward, moved that the Hon. William Aldrich be declared the nominee of the Convention without balloting. The motion received several prompt seconds, and the Chairman called for a rising vote. Every delegate rose to his feet when the question was put, and the cheering was for a few moments deafening.

There were loud calls for Aldrich, but the Chairman decided that the regular business of the Convention should be finished before speech-making could be allowed. The following were named as the District Committee for the ensuing year: First Ward, Abner Taylor; Second Ward, Henry Bonn; Third Ward, E. G. Keith; Fourth Ward, H. H. Belding; Fifth Ward, Joseph Boyd; Sixth Ward, C. Tegtmeyer; Fifth Commissioner's District, George A. Follansbee; Sixth Commissioner's District, Dr. W. P. Pierce; Du Page County, Lewis Ellsworth, Dr. Olsen, W. K. Patrick.

Mr. Aldrich then came forward amid great applause. He said that it would but feebly express his feelings to say that he sincerely thanked the Convention for this renewed expression of confidence in him. He could only promise to do all that lay in his power for the election of the entire Republican ticket. He was aware of the importance of this election, and it was the business of every Republican voter to see that those men were elected whom the Republican party had nominated. He did not propose to make a speech at that time, but if re-elected he would do his duty. [A voice: You have done it so far.] He was a Republican, and did not believe that the Republican party had outlived its usefulness. That party was pledged to honest money and honest government, and he pointed with pride to the men already nominated, who would uphold the name and honor of the Republicans. The Southern Democrats had begun with specious words, and had promised so many favors to the colored voters that they had succeeded in capturing many votes in the districts where they subsequently started rifle clubs for the purpose of intimidation and interfering with the liberty of the colored people. This treachery had been countenanced by the Governor of a Southern State who had been among the loudest in his professions of fair dealing. The colored people of the South should know that the Republican party did not indorse any such course. Desperate attempts had been made, and were now being made, to disintegrate the Republican party by drawing off votes from that party, but they had not succeeded, because of the integrity of the Government, and its honest purpose to legislate in favor of all classes, without discrimination. The party was in favor of hard money, and would not allow any petty larceny on the part of the Greenbackers, who were now howling for unlimited paper money—the very men who, until recently, had been fighting the Republicans for issuing any greenbacks at all. These were the men who to-day made up the Greenback party. He had only to see the men before him to know that they were in favor of paper money so long as it was equivalent to gold and silver, but they were not in favor of a depreciated currency drawing down the Government to degradation and dishonor. [Cheers.]

THE CANDIDATES.

During the afternoon, in the rooms of the Coal Exchange, the Republican candidates held a meeting to select an Executive and a Campaign Committee. After a short deliberation they appointed the Hon. William Aldrich, Col. Davis, Hiram Barber, John Hoffman, Commissioner Ayars, Sol. Hopkins, W. J. Campbell, M. Miller, L. H. Bisbee, and Eli Smith a committee to name an Executive Committee. The absence of Gen. O. L. Mann, candidate for Coroner, was noticeable. It was stated the General was much fatigued after his arduous labors, and that he felt badly over his defeat for the Shrievalty nomination. It was also intimated by intimate friends of his that he would under no circumstances accept the nomination of Coroner. However, a strong pressure will be brought to bear upon him to accept, and to encourage him to hope for promotion in the future. The General had many sympathetic and warm friends speaking for him, and there is a general feeling that he ought to show himself and go actively into the campaign. Should he decline, however, the Central Committee will at once be called together, and another gentleman named in his place. In such an emergency, an available man will be chosen, and probably one who has not been named before the Convention, in order to prevent any jealousies or heartburnings which might arise among former candidates. The Committee of Nine organized and elected L. H. Bisbee Chairman and Eli Smith Secretary. After deliberating some time they named the following as the Campaign Committee: Chairman, James T. Rawleigh; Secretary, L. D. Condee; Assistant Secretary, H. Heimburgh; Treasurer, George M. Bogue. The report was accepted.

Col. Davis moved that they proceed to the election of a Campaign Committee.

D. W. Clark, Jr., moved to make the Campaign Committee three from each ward and as many from the country towns as the candidates and Executive Committee thought proper.

Gen. H. H. Thomas moved that action be deferred until the candidates could meet with the Executive Committee, and that the time for such meeting be fixed for 3 o'clock this afternoon at the same place. The motion prevailed.

The Secretary was instructed to notify the gentlemen selected, and the meeting adjourned.

DAVIS DECLINES.

Around the Democratic headquarters yesterday there was trial and tribulation again over the Third Congressional District. The declination of Judge Lambert Tree was discussed at great length by all the interested ones. The Executive Committee talked about ways and means and things in secret conclave in the back room. In the afternoon the Third District Congressional Committee got together again. They sat fifteen minutes in the back room, and then several parties went over and whispered something in Alvin Hulbert's ear, and the next thing was a removal to the Sherman House club-room, where the Committee locked itself in, and there was much discussion. The storm beat without, and inside the club-room there was a great flood of gab. Dr. N. S. Davis declined the empty honor of running against Hiram Barber. Besides, Dr. Davis felt that he was not the favorite. A. C. Story was near by to get a chance to say a word if he was to be the candidate. There was a large delegation present from Lake County to urge his selection. The Committee deliberated several hours, with armed sentinals at the door, and finally decided to urge Judge Tree to stick, they to carry on his campaign without him, Mr. M. W. Fuller to do much of the speech-making. The Judge was telegraphed to at New York, and further action was deferred until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the Committee will meet again. Among other things done by the Democratic Campaign Committee yesterday was the election of Mr. Henry F. Merritt to the position of Assistant Secretary. Mr. M. is fitted for the place.

THE FIATISTS' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

held a meeting yesterday morning at their headquarters, and selected Thomas S. Knoles, of Petersburg, Menard County, as their candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Central Grand Division, in the place of T. W. Kidd, resigned. They have also decided to bring Sammy Cary into this State, and Gen. J. B. Weaver and D. P. Stubbs, of Iowa, who will commence talking on the 22d, and will continue to the end of the campaign. Ten days before election, Congressman-elect Thompson E. Murch, of Maine, is to come here and speak in Farwell Hall.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD

Republican Club met at No. 636 Milwaukee avenue last evening. The attendance was not very large, but those present were enthusiastic over the work of the Convention Tuesday. The ticket was ratified, and the Executive Committee was called to meet this evening to make arrangements for holding precinct meetings in the ward. The meeting was addressed by W. E. Mason, candidate for Representative, and adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

The Democratic Campaign Committee met last night at headquarters, 46 Clark street, and discussed the matter of registration and the question of holding a grand mass-meeting. The Democracy is by no means hopeful of success.

HITTING AT KEHOE.

It was yesterday reported that Judge Felch, the Greenback and National candidate for Congress in the West Division, was to be withdrawn in favor of W. H. Congdon, who has been in the Legislature several terms. A reporter called upon the latter gentleman to ascertain the truth of the rumor, and was informed that it was highly probable that Judge Felch had already withdrawn, and that a committee would doubtless wait upon Mr. Congdon to-day and tender him the nomination. If so, the tender will doubtless be accepted. This scheme is, however, much deeper than it looks. Mr. Congdon belongs bodily to the Democracy, has an excellent party record, and is at present Treasurer of the City Central Committee. He is the next-door neighbor of Harvey T. Weeks, Carter Harrison's partner, and claims to be in high standing among the respectable members of the Democracy in that division. It is undoubtedly the intention of these to force Miles Kehoe off the track, and replace him with Mr. Congdon, who will gather in the Greenback and National votes upon the pretense that he is a Thurman Democrat, and will appear in Congress ("barrin', of coorse, the chance that he doesn't get there") as an uncompromising enemy of the Republican hard-money advocates. It is claimed that Miles Kehoe has at present not a ghost of a show as against Gen. Davis, and that he is sharp and shrewd enough not to waste $1,500 as campaign assessment, and $1,000 additional for political purposes, unless he is sure of being elected. What course Kehoe will be forced to is not at present defined.

THE FOURTH WARD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—"Twelfth Ward" (who no doubt is a sorehead from the Fourth) does not tell the public that the Twelfth Ward did not slap the Fourth in the face when they supported Gen. O. L. Mann for Sheriff. The Fourth made no fight on ex-Ald. Stewart after the primary, our "unpledged" delegation being elected; the other, pledged to him, being defeated by 144 on a vote of 1,086. When our delegation met in convention it was divided between him and R. B. Miller. We secured substantially all we asked for—Congressman, members of the Legislature, etc. The greatest favor my friends can do me is to support every man on the ticket, and I have no doubt that the Fourth will give her usual majority for the same from top to bottom.

WILLIAM H. HARPER.

THE FOURTH WARD MUSS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—A "Twelfth Warder" takes occasion, in this morning's issue of THE TRIBUNE, to abuse the Fourth Ward delegation to our County Convention because they did not support ex-Ald. Stewart for County Commissioner, and goes out of his way to throw mud at them as having been "Bill Harper's crowd."

If Mr. Stewart or his friends can afford to do this just at present, we are content; but we desire to say emphatically to the members of the Republican party generally, and to the Twelfth Ward Republicans particularly, and its delegation to the late County Convention, that if it is a question of respectability, fidelity, and integrity,—we shall not shrink from the most critical comparison. Mr. Stewart would not have met with the opposition he did in his own ward had he not, against the advice of his respectable friends, and in violation of good taste and fairness, presisted in presiding as President of the Club, and appointing a committee in his own interest to report delegates to a convention before which he was to come as a candidate. He was circumvented by the action of the Club, and his pledged ticket was badly beaten at the primary in the hottest contest the ward ever experienced.

We would be glad to face the supporters of the Stewart and anti-Stewart tickets in the late contest on one of the avenues in our ward, and let the respectable citizens march through the lines, and we would not fear their verdict as to which represented the reputable element of the Fourth Ward. Not to be anonymous, I subscribe myself, respectfully,

GEORGE P. JONES.

[This is all THE TRIBUNE will make room for on the "Bill Harper" question until after the election. Give us a rest.]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Steamships Mosel, City of London, Australia, and Helvetia, from New York, have arrived out.

ANTWERP, Oct. 16.—Steamer Iris, from New York, has arrived. She experienced very heavy weather, had her boats smashed, and lost overboard seventy head of cattle.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Arrived, Wisconsin and Scythia, from Liverpool.

"Home" Double Woven Wire Mattress guaranteed the best. Price, $6. For sale by Colby & Wirts, furniture dealers, 217 and 219 State street.

Promote perspiration in colds and chills with Sanford's Jamaica Ginger.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are used and indorsed by the best hotels, confectioners, and grocers throughout the country. They are perfectly pure, and of great strength,—at once the cheapest and best; and received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition.

"*The best in use.*"—S. S. Pierce, Boston.
"*Growing in favor.*"—Acker, Merrall & Condit, New York.
"*Strictly Standard.*"—Park & Tilford, N. Y.
"*We sell no others.*"—G. H. Reese & Son, Baltimore.
"*Have adopted them exclusively.*"—Joseph S. Peebles, Cincinnati.
"*Give universal satisfaction.*"—David Nicholson, St. Louis.
"*The very best.*"—Rockwood Bros., Chicago.
"*Always up to the standard.*"—G. & R. McMillan, Detroit.

Opinion of Eminent Dr. R. H. Walton, Annapolis, Md.—Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef is a most excellent preparation. It is par excellence. Superior to cod liver oil or anything I have ever used in wasted or impaired constitutions. A recent letter from Memphis, Tenn., states: "Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef has been extremely beneficial as a preventive of Yellow Fefer Malaria."

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. 25 cts

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

SHAWLS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Call attention to their unusually fine selection of

Fall and Winter

SHAWLS!

In Plain and Fancy Wool, Beaver, and Velvet, in

Foreign and Domestic

"Novelties."

Reversible Camel's Hair, Lamb's Wool Wraps.

India Camel's Hair,

Confidently recommended as below value!

India Dacca.

Special selections for our trade, and unusually attractive!

"Autumn Novelties"

In Evening Wraps, Opera and Carriage Shawls.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
STATE-ST.
WASHINGTON-ST.

MEDICAL NOTES.

CUTICURA.

We have received from our subscribers inquiries as to the character and standing of Messrs. Weeks & Potter, wholesale druggists and chemists, 360 Washington street, this city, the originators and manufacturers of Cuticura and Cuticura Resolvent, which remedies are at present exciting so much comment among physicians, and those afflicted with constitutional and skin humors. To all such we are pleased to say that we have long known Messrs. Weeks & Potter, and the position they occupy in the estimation of the drug trade, and those competent to judge of large business enterprises. They are importers, wholesale druggists, and manufacturing chemists; their aggregate business is greater than that of any other house in New England, and their standing and responsibility unquestioned. We have every reason to believe what they say of these preparations to be true. Messrs. Weeks & Potter assure us that the Cuticura remedies are the result of years of study and experiment, every detail of which has been personally directed by them.—*Boston Pilot.*

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 a m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:30 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bMarquette Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
aLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:45 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	11:00 a m	2:05 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk, Fast Expr's	* 9:00 a m	* 3:35 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk, Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 3:40 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	* 7:45 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:45 a m
Milwaukee Fast Line (daily)	9:00 p m	4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	§ 6:35 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p m	* 9:25 a m

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:55 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:45 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	§ 5:40 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	* 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*10:20 p m	‡ 5:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a m	* 7:25 p m
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atch. Ex	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Night Express	†10.00 p m	‡ 6:15 a m

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 7 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:20 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:15 a m

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, etc., daily	* 9:00 a m
Saturday's Boat don't leave until	8:00 p m
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily	* 9:00 a m
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, etc., daily	* 7:00 p m
For St. Joseph, etc., daily	*10:00 a m
Saturday's St. Joe boat don't leave until	11:00 p m
For Milwaukee, Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Friday	7:00 p m
For Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., Wednesday	7:00 p m

Docks, foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays excepted.

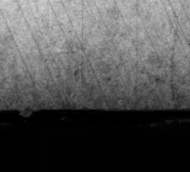
GUARD CHAINS.

GUARD CHAINS

A very fine stock of Solid and Rolled Plate Chains and Sleeve Buttons, just received. For sale at a heavy discount.

A. B. VAN COTT,
155 Wabash-av., Clifton House.

SCALES.



FINANCE AND TRADE.

Gold, Government Bonds, and Foreign Exchange.

Business of the Chicago Banks—Mining Stocks—Life-Insurance.

The Produce Markets Steadier, with a Fair Volume of Business—Hogs Stronger—Provisions Easier.

Barley and Rye Lower—Wheat and Corn Close Stronger.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago dealers in foreign exchange report that they are doing almost nothing. The offerings of bills, which have come to be large in Chicago on account of the rapid development of our direct trade with Europe, have in the last few days been nominal. Prices are very low, but even at these figures the English houses curtail their orders or refuse to order at all. The rates for sterling sight and time bills advanced ½c on account of the rise in the Bank of England rate, and were quoted at 479½ for sixty days and 485 for sight. These rates are above the gold importing point, and have checked the shipment of gold from London to New York. In this the Bank of England has accomplished one result aimed at in the increase of its rate. The Bank of France for the first time in years has raised its rate, which is now fixed at 3 per cent for discounts and 4 per cent for loans. French exchange has advanced to 522½ for sixty days and 518¾ for sight, and German exchange is 94 for sixty days and 95 for sight.

The quotations for Government bonds show another success for the Bank of England. Its increase in discount rates was notice that it meant to force the shipment to New York of American Governments and other securities in place of gold. Although the amount of Governments held abroad has been shown to be very small, compared with what it used to be, there are of course some to be picked up, and the price in New York begins to show the effect of shipments from London. This is especially noticeable in the 6 per cents. The opening quotations in New York were: 6s of 1881, 107⅝; 6s of 1865, January and July, 102¾; 6s of 1867, 105⅛; 6s of 1868, 107⅜; 10-40s, 105⅝; new 5s, 105¼; 4½s, 103; 4s, 100. The closing Chicago quotations are given below.

The quotations of consols belied the alarming press dispatches of the morning. The opening was 94⅜, 1-16 better than the close on Tuesday, and there was an early advance to 94 3-16, at which point the price remained steady. The rise of the rate of the Bank of France, to check the flow of specie from Paris to London, will make it necessary for the Bank of England to raise its rate again, and this will increase the financial pressure in England. British borrowers are not accustomed to pay so high for accommodation: 6, 7, and 8 per cent are heavy rates for their money market.

The gold market was affected slightly by the increase in the rates of foreign exchange, which shut off shipments from England. The premium, after standing steady at 100½, went up ⅛ to 100⅝. The total gold exports this year to the end of last week from New York were $10,797,395, against $23,307,116 in 1877, and $66,306,370 in 1875, in the corresponding period. The New York gold imports up to the end of last week were $15,707,722, which is 50, 100, 200 per cent more than the imports of some of the preceding years. The specie movement, like the trade movement, is auspicious of the completest success in the resumption of specie-payments.

Among the Chicago banks business was moderate. Applications for discounts were not pressing. Country rediscounts were inactive, and the supply of paper from city customers was not enough to absorb the loanable surplus. Rates of discount were 6@10 per cent to regular customers, with special rates in special cases.

New York exchange was 50c per $1,000 premium between banks, and the orders for currency and exchange were both light.

Bank clearings were $3,100,000.

The drop in Chicago gas stocks is in sympathy with a similar movement in all the large cities in America and Europe. But some capitalists are beginning to act on the theory that the importance of the electric light has been overestimated. It may be destined to supersede gas, but much time and capital will have to be spent before the substitution is made, and it is not yet certain that the electric light is a practicable substitute for gas. Gas stocks in New York have been declining. Sept. 4, the stock of the Manhattan Gas Company sold at 200½, on the 25th it fell to 162½, and on Thursday last fifty-seven shares were sold at 157. During the same period Metropolitan gas stock fell from 132 to 105. New York Company stock is now at about 80, and all the other gas stocks have suffered in the same way.

A company of capitalists has been formed in New York to put Edison's electric lighting machine into use. It will establish central stations in New York City, at each of which there will be machines to generate the electricity, which will be conducted to the points to be illuminated by wires laid in pipes, under ground, each station to control the territory within a radius of half a mile. The light, it is claimed, will be stronger than gas-light, but more pleasant, and its intensity can be regulated as easily as that of gas, while it can be started by simply touching a spring, without the use of a match. There will be no flame, and consequently no danger of fire.

The following were the asking prices of the more important New York gas stocks June 2 and Oct. 2:

New York companies.	*June 2.*	*Oct. 2.*
Harlem	78	50
Manhattan	195	175
Metropolitan	135	135
Mutual	80	76
Municipal	100	98
New York	103	85
Brooklyn companies.		
Brooklyn	147	147
Citizens'	75	70
People's	35	20
Metropolitan	75	60
Williamsburg	85	75
People's—Jersey City	125	110

This shows an average decline in three months of 10@11 per cent.

The stock market was dull. The brokers and the public appeared to be taking a rest after the exciting events of preceding days. Fluctuations were narrow, and there were no developments of interest. Erie, probably in consequence of realizations by English holders, showed considerable weakness, selling down to 10¼, but closed at 11⅛. Western Union advanced to 91, but closed at 90⅞; St. Paul common opened and closed at 30¼; Rock Island opened at 113, and closed at 114; Lake Shore closed at 67⅞, and Michigan Central at 68, the highest points of the day; Northwestern common opened at 39⅛, and closed at 40¼.

In railroad bonds, St. Pauls were 95@96; Chicago & Altons, 102; Northwesterns, 101½; and Burlington & Cedar Rapids, 70 bid.

In referring to Gould's lock-up of currency last week, the New York *Herald* says: "This locking up of currency was an ugly feature of the loose speculation peculiar to civil-war times, and its ugliness is not mitigated by the prevalent belief that more than one National Bank has assisted in the movement."

Western stocks in the Boston market were weaker on Saturday. Atchison opened at 88⅛, but this price was not sustained, declining at the close to 86; Kansas City, Topeka & Western opened at 88, advanced to 88⅛, but at the Second Board declined to 87; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley opened at 67 and advanced to 68⅜, but fell off at the close to 65; Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska declined from 109⅛ to 108½, but 108⅜ was bid at the close; Republican Valley advanced to 101⅜; Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota opened at 60 and declined to 59; Kansas Pacific declined to 4⅜; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy opened at 110 and declined to 109⅜. In bonds, Union Pacific 8s declined ¼; Atchison 2ds, ½; Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska exempt 6s advanced ½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s, ⅛.

The Boston owners of the Atchison are said to be figuring for the control of Kansas Pacific, so as to run it in opposition to the Union Pacific.

A serious break in the San Francisco mining-stock market is shown by the telegraphic quotations. Between Oct. 7 and Oct. 15, Sierra Nevada has fallen from 226 to 178, Union Consolidated from 184 to 154, Consolidated Virginia from 14⅜ to 12, Mexican from 89 to 51, Ophir from 64 to 51⅛, Gould & Curry from 21⅛ to 16¼. The full list compared is:

	Oct. 7.	Oct. 15.
Alpha	18¼	14¼
Alta	19	13¼
Belcher	10¼	8⅛
Bullion	16⅛	4⅛
Caledonia	5¼	12⅝
California	13⅝	57
Chollar	37⅝	11¼
Confidence	13	12
Con. Virginia	14⅜	8¾
Crown Point	10⅛	45
Eureka Con.	44⅛	6⅛
Exchequer	8	16¼
Gould & Curry	21⅛	5⅛

Grand Prize	5	25¼
Hale & Norcross	27⅛	....
Julia Con.	7	7
Justice	10⅛	8⅝
Kentuck	9⅛	7
Kossuth	11-32	5-16
Leopard	1¼	11-16
Mexican	81	59¼
Northern Belle	10⅛	10
Ophir	64	51⅛
Overman	26⅛	24
Raymond & Ely	6	5⅛
Savage	23	21
Sierra Nevada	226	178
Silver Hill	3⅛	2⅝
Union Con.	184	154
Yellow Jacket	34⅛	28¼

The Scorpion Mine, in Nevada, was relocated on Oct. 9, on the ground that as no work had been done for three years the mine was to be considered as abandoned. The relocators are in possession with a shotgun brigade for defense.

The Nevada Bank, with the largest capital, $10,000,000, and reserve, $3,500,000, of any bank in the United States, has but half a dozen stockholders: The annual meeting was held last week, and J. L. Flood, son of J. C. Flood, was elected Director in place of William S. O'Brien, who died during the past year. The Directors are James C. Flood, J. L. Flood, James G. Fair, John W. Mackay, and Louis McLane. McLane was elected President, and H. W. Glenny Cashier.

The Nevada Bank has sold the Government 1,000,000 ounces of silver on private terms. The best offer of the Secretary of the Treasury the *Bulletin*, of San Francisco, says is $1.11, and some parties decline to sell at that figure.

THE NEWEST THING IN LIFE-INSURANCE.

The action of the Mutual Life-Insurance Company of New York in giving new policy-holders rebates on the first premiums has excited a great deal of discussion. We have received a number of communications on the subject, and give two of them below:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The largest life-insurance company in the country, which has for several weeks past attracted much attention and a good deal of censure by a new device in its rates, has undoubtedly a reason for the anxiety to increase the number of its members and its income.

As a policy-holder in this Company for many years, I have carefully observed its expenditures, and believe that in those expenditures will be found an explanation of the new movement.

Previous to 1873 the reports of the officers to the policy-holders of this Company contained details of its expenses under ten or twelve heads, but when its printing, stationery, postage, advertising, and legal expenses suddenly increased from $260,000 in 1872 to $600,000 in 1873, a new form of financial statement was adopted, and all the expenses lumped into two accounts, one entitled, "Commissions, present and future," and the other "Expenses and taxes."

By this merging of accounts, which is still continued, unpleasant comparisons were almost wholly avoided: for only after much delay and at some expense could any one interested obtain the statements made to the Insurance Commissioners.

But unfortunately for those to whom concealment appeared thus preferable to publicity the insurance departments of some of the States have powers and rights which the policy-holders do not seem to have, and in the returns which the officers of this Company were obliged to make in order to do business in Massachusetts details are disclosed and intelligent comparisons may be made.

The salary account (notwithstanding the universal reduction since 1872), stands as follows:

1872	$268,000
1873	281,000
1874	300,000
1875	312,000
1876	328,000
1877	389,000

Commissions to agents increased from $335,000 in 1872 to $379,000 in 1877. Exchange, express charges, postage, and miscellaneous expenses increased in the same period from $121,000 to $181,000. Taxes increased from $114,000 to $238,000; printing from $54,000 to $67,000; advertising from $38,000 to $73,000; legal expenses from $28,000 to $47,000; medical examiners' pay was $38,000 in 1872, and, after advancing to $40,000, $50,000, and $60,000 in the intermediate years, fell again in 1877 to $38,000.

The contingent guarantee account, concerning which no report has ever contained any explanation whatever, received in 1877 $495,000, as against nothing in 1872.

We are left to conjecture what this large sum represents, and whether it is for depreciation of real estate, decline in value of stocks and bonds, loss by defalcations, or taken from the assets to be given away as bonuses or discounts to new members, no policy-holder outside of the officers can tell.

Not including the charge to this guarantee amount, nor the purchase of agents' rights to future commissions, we have, as the ordinary and regular running expenses,

$1,018,000 in 1872, against
$1,416,000 in 1877.

Of all these items, and of the aggregate, it is safe to say that every dollar's worth of services, material, and labor for which payment was made in 1877 could and ought to have been procured, and were procured by all business houses in the country, for from 15 to 30 per cent less in 1877 than in 1872.

Having regard to this decline in prices, has the business of this Company increased enough to justify even the same outlay as in 1872, much less to warrant any increase in expenses?

The officers' statements to the insurance departments answer this question in a fashion to cause surprise that such men as Samuel D. Babcock, George S. Coe, William M. Vermylie, and George C. Richardson are willing to stand sponsors for the management.

Here is the reply (and if the figures are incorrect, or the inferences unfair, it will be easy for the well-informed local agent to point out the error or injustice):

NUMBER OF NEW POLICIES WRITTEN.	
1877	7,500
1872	10,000
AMOUNT OF NEW INSURANCE.	
1877	$17,000,000
1872	28,000,000
TOTAL PREMIUMS RECEIVED.	
1877	$14,030,000
1872	14,386,000
DEATH LOSSES PAID.	
1877	$3,000,000
1872	2,460,000
LAPSED AND SURRENDERED POLICIES.	
1877	$21,000,000
1872	18,000,000
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IN FORCE.	
1877	$294,000,000
1872	264,000,000
AMOUNT OF ASSETS.	
1877	$82,000,000
1872	58,000,000

Showing in some respects a large decrease in business, and in others an increase; but on the whole a condition of things which certainly calls for a reduction of expenses in 1877. In lieu of this, the present officers have actually expended for common running expenses $400,000 more in 1877 than in 1872, an increase of 40 per cent.

If these matters are truly stated, there is no escape from the conclusion that the affairs of this Company are administered with most extraordinary extravagance.

As these figures cannot be disputed, it is clear that the conduct of the President of the Pennsylvania Railway, in humbling himself and confessing his extravagance, in rigorously curtailing expenses in every direction, and in reducing dividends, suggests to the President of the Mutual Life-Insurance Company a better route to public confidence than increasing, by irregular methods, a business already too large for one man or one Board to properly manage. R. W. H.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—In the Mutual Life-Insurance Company's confidential circular to their agents, dated Sept. 23, 1878, they state: "When the number of losses and surrenders grew to such proportions as to make it evident that the loss of contributing members must some day be repaired by the introduction of new lines at more than average cost, a fund was created from retiring members, to which the existing policy-holders have not contributed, and which is now made available and will be used for the purpose intended."

The question of surrender values paid by different companies is a matter of great importance to the insuring public, and on this point we will first show how the Mutual Life of New York treats its members.

POLICY NO. 151,993.

$6,500. Paid-up life. Additions, $140.94. Issued July, 1873.

Cash surrender value, 1874	$1,681.00
Cash surrender value, 1875	1,350.00
Cash surrender value, 1878	895.00

While the reserve January, 1878, is $2,476.

POLICY NO. 121,314.

$10,000. Fifteen years endowment. Premium, $687.30. Issued April, 1870.

Cash surrender value, 1876	$1,562.92
Cash surrender value, 1877	1,218.57

While the reserve in 1877 is $3,170.50.

POLICY NO. 127,869.

$2,500. Paid-up life. Issued Jan. 9, 1872.

Cash surrender value April 15, 1878 ....$411.74

For which they would charge for a similar policy to the same man, $1,489.15.

An officer of the Mutual Life says: "The Company buys many policies, and in doing so deducts the cost to the Company of getting another person in the retiring member's place. This fund is applied now to its proper and legitimate function." For instance:

Reserve on policy No. 121,314, 1877	$3,170.50
Cash surrender value	1,218.57
Cost of replacing the retiring member	$1,951.93

You see it is only by "capturing" the "reserves" of retiring members that "rebates" can be made applicants. Of course every person will see that if there is any advantage whatever in the rebate to new policy-holders it is to be paid for out of surplus properly belonging to the old members; and we question if many men, fully understanding the matter, will be willing to class themselves as new policy-holders in the Mutual Life of New York, when they consider that by doing so in a few years they will themselves be old policy-holders, and liable to pay the penalty in some other quirk to get business. XYZ.

ACTIVE STOCKS.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks yesterday:

STOCKS.	Closing Tuesday	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Erie	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	10¼	11⅛
St. Paul	30⅞	30¼	30¼	30⅛	30¼
St. Paul, pref.	65½	64⅞	65	64⅝	65
St. Joe	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14	14
St. Joe, pref	38⅛	37¼	38	37¼	38
Western Union	91⅝	90½	91	90	90⅞
Rock Island	114	113	114	113	114
Chi. & Alton	....	80¼	80¼	80½	80⅛
Chi. & Alton, pre	104	....	....	....	....
Illinois Central	77¼	77¼	77⅛	76⅛	76⅛
Lake Shore	68⅜	67¼	67⅞	68⅝	67⅞
Michigan Cent'l	68	68	68	67⅞	68
Northwestern	39⅛	39⅛	40¼	39⅛	40¼
Northwes'n, pre.	70⅛	70⅝	71¼	70⅝	71¼
Wabash	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛

COIN QUOTATIONS.

The following are the quotations in this market of coins, bought and sold:

	Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	$ 97	$ 98½
New (412½ grains) dollars	1.00	.....
American silver, halves and quarters, 1 per cent discount in currency	.....	.....
Mexican dollars, old and new	85	.....
English silver	4.75	4.85
Five francs	91	94
Thalers	65	70
English sovereigns	4.84	4.88
Twenty francs	3.83	3.90
Twenty marks	4.70	4.77
Spanish doubloons	15.60	15.90
Mexican doubloons	15.55	15.65
Mexican 20-pesos	19.55	19.65
Ten guilders	3.95	4.00

Gold and silver dollars were 100⅛@100½ in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 99⅜@99½ in coin.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	479½	485
Belgium	522½	510⅝
France	522½	510⅝
Switzerland	522½	510⅝
Germany	94	95
Holland	39⅝	40⅜
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27¼
Sweden	....	27¼
Denmark	....	27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	107⅝	107⅞
United States 5-20s of '65	102⅛	102⅜
United States 5-20s of '67	105¼	105½
United States 5-20s of '68	107⅛	107⅜
United States 10-40s	105⅝	105⅞
United States new 5s of '81	105¼	105½
United States new 4½s	103	103⅛
United States new 4 per cent coupons	99⅞	100⅛
United States currency 6s	119	.....

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long)	*105½	*106½
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long)	*105½	*106½
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan (long)	*107	*108
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)	*105½	*106½
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds	*98½	.....
City Railway (South Side)	160	165
City Railway (West Side)	170	172½
City Railway (North Side), ex. div	118	118½
North Side Railway bonds	....	*103½
Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company	130	131
Chamber of Commerce	52½	55
West Division Railway 7 per cent cert's	....	*104
City scrip	92	93

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Gold firm at 100⅝. Carrying rates, 1@3. Borrowing rates flat.

Subsidiary silver ⅛ discount.

Governments were firm.

Railroad bonds were strong.

State securities were dull.

The failure of Haar & Co. continues to be the principal topic of discussion on the street, and exercises an unsettling influence on the Stock Exchange. The Governing Committee appointed a special committee to investigate the affair. There were no new developments in the matter to-day.

The stock market to-day was irregular, with frequent changes in the temper of speculation. At the opening prices declined ⅛@1, but after the first call there was an advance of ¼@1⅜.—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Western Union, and Northwestern leading the upward movement. During the afternoon the market was heavy and unsettled, Western Union declining 1⅜ and the general list ¼@1. Shortly before the close a recovery took place, led by the coal stocks, which were favorably affected by reports of the harmonious termination of the meeting of the Board of Control of Coal-Producers. At the meeting it was resolved that the production for November should be 1,800,000 tons. The production last month was 1,200,000 tons. The officers were directed to invite the various interests to a conference, with a view to an arrangement for 1879.

Transactions were 134,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Erie, 23,000 Lake Shore, 6,500 Wabash, 20,000 Northwestern common, 11,000 preferred, 5,000 St. Paul common, 1,000 preferred, 23,000 Lackawanna, 25,000 Western Union, and 3,090 Iron Mountain.

Money active at 3@7, closing at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7.

Custom receipts, $240,000.

Clearings, $21,000,000.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, strong at 479; sight, 485.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	107⅝	New 4½s	103
New 65s	102⅜	New 4s	99⅞
Coupons, 67s	105¼	10-40s, registered	105⅜
Coupons, 68s	107⅛	10-40s, coupon	105⅜
New 5s	105⅜	Currency 6s	119

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	90⅞	C. C., C. & I.	32
Quicksilver	12½	New Jersey Central	32¼
Quicksilver, pfd.	31	Rock Island	114
Pacific Mail	15⅜	St. Paul	30¼
Mariposa	102½	St. Paul, pfd.	65
Mariposa, pfd.	102½	Wabash	19⅛
Adams Express	107	Ft. Wayne	96½
Wells, Fargo	95	Terre Haute	1½
American Express	48	Terre Haute, pfd.	4½
U. S. Express	48½	Chicago & Alton	80⅛
N. Y. Central	111	Chicago & Alton, pfd.	104
Erie	11	Ohio & Mississippi	7½
Erie, pfd.	23	D., L. & W.	51⅛
Harlem	135	A. & P. Telegraph	26
Michigan Central	68	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Panama	123	Chicago, B. & Q.	109
Union Pacific	66	Hannibal & St. Joe	14
Lake Shore	67⅞	C. P. bonds	106⅜
Illinois Central	76⅞	U. P. bonds	106⅜
C. & P.	81⅛	U. P. Land Grant	104⅛
Northwestern	40⅛	U. P. Sinking Funds	99⅛
Northwestern, pfd.	71⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	33½	Virginia 6s, new	22
Tennessee new	30	Missouri 6s	106
Virginia 6s, old	21		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	14	Julia Consolidated	6⅛
Alta	11	Justice	8⅛
Belcher	8⅛	Kentuck	5⅛
Best & Belcher	24	Kossuth	⅜
Bullion	10⅜	Leopard	⅜
California	11⅛	Mexican	56⅛
Chollar	53	Northern Belle	10
Confidence	9⅛	Ophir	50
Consolidated Virginia	12	Overman	22
Crown Point	8⅝	Raymond & Ely	4
Eureka Consolidated	44	Savage	20⅛
Exchequer	5⅛	Sierra Nevada	172
Gould & Curry	16	Silver Hill	2⅜
Grand Prize	5⅛	Union Consolidated	151
Hale & Norcross	25⅛	Yellow Jacket	26⅛

Eureka consolidated declared a dividend of $3.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—Gold, 100⅝@100⅞.

Sight exchange on New York, ⅛ discount and at par.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 480.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Consols, money, 94 3-16; account, 94 7-16.

Reading, 14; Erie, 15⅛; preferred, 28; quotations of Erie made with an assessment; no quotations making without assessment, so will hereafter quote with it.

United States bonds—'67s, 107⅜; 10-40s, 107⅜; new 5s, 106¼ ex coupon; 4½s, 105.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Rentes, 112f 52½c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Oct. 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Canal st, 171 ft n of West Randolph st, e f, 19 x150 ft (with other property), dated Oct. 15 (James Redmond to C. A. Barrett)	$3,000
West Seventeenth st, 183 ft e of Halsted st, n f, 24x110 ft (improved), dated Oct. 14 (E. Lewis to A. Lewis)	2,000
Bissell st, 268 ft n of Willow st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 9 (estate of William B. Ogden to G. Dorfmann)	1,000
Superior st, 375 ft e of Pine st, s f, 50x124 ft, s f (improved), dated Sept. 9 (Samuel S. Greeley to Julia E. Manierre)	8,000
North Dearborn st, 269 ft n of Division st, w f, 25x132 ft, dated Oct. 15 (Agnes Ludwig to Emma Mandel)	3,000
Indiana st, s e cor of North State st, n f, 50x 100 ft (improved), dated Oct. 14 (George F. Rumsey to Thomas Mackin)	7,000
Dashiell st, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, 96x123 7-10 ft, dated Oct. 14 (Samuel Ashton to E. E. Hopkins)	1,000
Thirty-seventh st, 70 ft e of Stewart av, s f, 48 x150 ft, dated Sept. 5 (Elijah Peacock to J. B. Stephens)	1,600
Emma st, 193¾ ft e of Ashland av, s f, 24x 124 6-10 ft, dated Oct. 15 (Hans Anderson to Wenzel Husak)	600
West Randolph st, n e corner of Morgan st, s f, 50x100 ft, improved, dated Oct. 15 (William R. Manierre to Samuel S. Greeley)	7,500
Armitage av, 250 ft w of Robey st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 12 (Leopold Miller to Henry Gescheidle)	225
Sherman st, 218 ft s of Polk st, e f, 19⅝x106⅛ ft, dated Oct. 15 (John Arnold to Adolph and William Loeb)	1,000
Huron st, n e corner of North Franklin st, s f, 42x100 ft, improved, dated Aug. 26 (Thomas Rowen to John Brannan)	4,000
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Cottage Grove av, 150 ft s of Fiftieth st, w f, 100x140 ft, dated Sept. 25 (H. G. and G. S. Minot to William Chisholm)	$3,500
Prairie av, n w corner Forty-fourth st, e f, 300 x160⅝ ft, dated Oct. 12 (Dan H. Pike to Melvine M. Scovil)	8,700

COMMERCIAL.

Following were latest quotations for October delivery on the leading articles for the last two days:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Mess pork	$ 7.55	$ 7.55
Lard	6.15	6.17½
Shoulders, boxed	4.00	4.00
Short ribs, boxed	5.12½	5.12½
Whisky	1.08	1.08
Wheat	78	77½
Corn	33¾	34
Oats	18¼	18
Rye	42	41½
Barley	97	95
Live hogs	3 @3¼	3 @3¼
Cattle	2 @5	2 @5
Gold	100.50	100.50
Consols	94⅜	94 5-16
Sterling exchange	478½	479½

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1878.	RECEIPTS. 1877.	SHIPMENTS. 1878.	SHIPMENTS. 1877.
Flour, brls	40,958	16,444	10,002	10,529
Wheat, bu	223,277	178,208	59,007	119,645
Corn, bu	157,020	140,607	304,953	59,552
Oats, bu	64,338	47,205	89,101	60,014
Rye, bu	12,912	9,967	8,000	1,193
Barley, bu	117,350	53,320	43,383	27,006
Grass seed, lbs	337,387	305,015	283,799	63,640
F. seed, lbs	746,825	503,310	396,383	115,900
B. corn, lbs	144,200	120,450	5,620	20,000
C. meats, lbs	445,390	221,115	1,064,677	838,680
Beef, tcs	....	....	....	405
Beef, brls	....	....	136	300
Pork, brls	....	....	506	614
Lard, lbs	44,310	1,050	859,970	164,940

	RECEIPTS. 1878.	RECEIPTS. 1877.	SHIPMENTS. 1878.	SHIPMENTS. 1877.
Tallow, lbs	38,090	16,870	24,100	43,720
Butter, lbs	168,709	156,472	97,537	149,810
D. hogs, No.	....	....	....	170
Live hogs, No.	31,034	11,804	4,231	2,190
Cattle, No.	5,863	3,310	1,037	374
Sheep, No.	1,096	1,105	595	390
Hides, lbs	162,861	178,579	224,410	146,611
Highwines, b'ls	55	....	7	80
Wool, lbs	43,520	70,957	219,255	140,207
Potatoes, bu	11,224	1,675	1,872	55
Coal, tons	7,196	4,462	1,654	1,203
Hay, tons	70	42	43	20
Lumber, m ft	3,176	6,066	3,475	4,860
Shingles, m	495	3,090	660	335
Salt, brls	2,040	610	3,144	3,656
Eggs, pkgs	505	379	116	274
Cheese, bxs	2,952	1,305	2,505	2,789
G. apples, brls	18,327	2,091	788	....
Beans, bu	467	88	40	367

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 400 bu wheat, 951 bu corn, 320 bu oats.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 6 cars No. 2 amber wheat, 1 car No. 1 red, 7 cars No. 2 red, 4 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected (20 winter wheat), 8 cars mixed wheat, 131 cars No. 2 spring, 118 cars No. 3 do, 42 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (301 spring wheat); 62 cars high-mixed corn, 182 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 corn, 47 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (294 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 17 cars No. 2 white, 12 cars No. 2 mixed, 14 cars rejected (44 oats); 3 cars No. 1 rye, 7 cars No. 2 do; 3 cars No. 2 barley, 100 cars extra No. 3 do, 29 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 5 cars feed, 2 cars no grade (139 barley). Total (808 cars), 317,000 bu. Inspected out: 52,947 bu winter wheat, 20,730 bu spring do, 223,499 bu corn, 88,843 bu oats, 11,224 bu barley.

The markets are now at an unprecedentedly low point,—that is, unprecedented in recent history. Pork at $7.50, lard at 6⅛c, spring wheat at 77c, corn at 33⅜c, and oats at 18c in this market are starvation prices to the producer. It would be starvation if all the stuff sold at these figures, but no small proportion of the grain is inspected into the lower grades, and sells for much less money than No. 2. Out of the price received here there have to be paid charges for storage and commission at this end, transportation on the line of railroad, and profits to middlemen at the other end, besides the cost of hauling from the farm to the country depot.

Yet prices here are high as compared with New York, where wheat for November was quoted yesterday at 87½c, and Liverpool, where they rate our No. 2 as worth about $1.10 per bu, to be ordered here and laid down there. The extreme depression in those cities is widely quoted as a reason for an additional decline here, since there is a dead-lock in shipping at current quotations. But it is undoubted that a further drop here would be responded to by a further decline in New York and Liverpool, and the very same argument would be just as forcibly adduced by the bears if wheat were selling here at 7⅜c per bu as now, when it is selling at about ten times that figure.

The change must come from the West, if at all. So long as our produce is freely offered for sale at depressed quotations, just so long will buyers be unwilling to pay any more, for the consumer generally buys as cheaply as he can. The statement has been widely circulated that the United States is so brimful of produce that there will certainly be a big surplus left over after supplying all home needs and meeting every requirement of foreign purchasers. Of course those purchasers expect still lower prices, so long as they believe that to be the existing condition of things, and would expect them even if there were no financial strait on the other side of the Atlantic.

Of course there must be a turn somewhere; but when? The present outlook is a poor one. Our storehouses are full nearly on the edge of winter, because there is no inducement to ship the property, even at present low prices; and if the farmers keep on delivering freely the pressure of two or three months hence will undoubtedly be much greater than it is now. The solution of the problem rests with the producer. If he is willing to sell his hogs at 2c per lb on the hoof, his wheat at 60c, corn at 25c, and oats at 10@12c per bu, he will find very few people who will voluntarily pay more than enough to net those figures to him.

The leading produce markets were tame, and most of them were steadier yesterday, though generally at an easier range of prices. Barley was weak, with a heavy pressure to sell, but in other breadstuffs and provisions there was a more conservative feeling on the part of sellers, except that there were a few bears in wheat. A good many operators were afraid to follow the markets further down, while the situation elsewhere was not regarded as warranting investments to any considerable extent. The shipping movement was moderate in volume,—better than might have been expected under the circumstances.

There was a quiet and steady market for staple and fancy dry goods. Groceries met with a good general demand, and most lines were steady. The exceptions were coffees and sugars, both of which were easy, the former declining ½c, and some grades of the latter are ⅛@¼c. In the butter market there was less activity, and the market developed a weak tone. Cheese also was quoted quiet and unsettled. Dried fruits were in fair request, and unchanged. The demand for fish continues good, with lake fish steady and saltwater descriptions unsettled. Oils were unchanged, as were also leather, tobacco, bagging, coal, and wood.

The lumber market was steady, with fair sales at the docks, considering the limited offerings, and at the yards the usual number of orders were placed at the current prices. Drugs and chemicals were steady, except a slight decline in quinine and sulphur, and the general trade is good. Wool was quiet and steady. Quotations for broom-corn were lowered about ½c, though dealers report a considerable movement, though the market is not very active. The free offerings are weakening prices. The seed market was slow and lower, except a rather better inquiry for and stronger feeling in clover. Hay was steady, timothy continuing in request by the lumbermen. The demand for hides was fair at uniformly steady prices. Game and poultry were lower and slow, the market being overstocked. Green fruits were quiet.

Lake freights were in moderate demand, and steady at the recent decline, at 3c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Room was taken for 33,000 bu wheat, 240,000 bu corn, 38,000 bu oats, and 30,000 bu barley.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged, on the basis of 30c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, and 35c on fourth-class to do, which includes meats.

Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 13c and 14½c for corn and wheat to New York, and 15½c for corn to Boston. Sail and canal to New York were 12½c on wheat and 11½c on corn.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Oct. 16.—Receipts—Flour, 19,377 brls; wheat, 256,250 bu; corn, 23,560 bu; oats, 57,387 bu; corn-meal, 383 pkgs; rye, 11,028 bu; barley, 13,800 bu; malt, 2,675 bu; pork, 345 brls; beef, 3,820 pkgs; cut meats, 3,679 pkgs; lard, 756 pkgs; whisky, 1,320 brls.

Exports—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 268,000 bu; corn, 73,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

	Week ending Oct. 12, 1878.	Week ending Oct. 13, 1877.
Flour, brls	85,000@ 90,000	65,000@ 70,000
Wheat, qrs	255,000@260,000	320,000@325,000
Corn, qrs	210,000@215,000	170,000@175,000

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Chicago	223,277	59,007
Milwaukee	77,000	4,000
New York	256,000	268,000
Detroit	64,021	70,372
Toledo	64,000	94,000
St. Louis	79,000	10,000
Baltimore	110,200	76,200
Total	866,498	581,579

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS IN CHICAGO,

as reported to the Board of Trade by packers and warehousemen on dates named:

	Oct. 16, 1878.	Sept. 16, 1878.	Oct. 15, 1877.
Mess pork, brls	90,592	124,709	14,149
Clear pork, brls	237	....	240
M. O. pork, brls	....	....	....
Prime mess pork, brls	620	125	1,190
Family mess pork, brls	409	250	155
Extra prime pork, brls	....	....	655
Lard, steamed, tcs	20,676	37,897	6,024
S. P. hams, tcs	14,702	13,515	5,720
Other hams, lbs	2,965,100	3,654,635	no report
S. P. shoulders, tcs	1,150	1,193	no report
D.S. shoulders, lbs	3,776,772	2,810,768	1,276,402
Cumberland sides, lbs	922,100	1,659,020	1,648,441
Long clear sides, lbs	2,594,677	2,098,218	2,898,010
Short clear sides, lbs	3,098,400	1,956,415	741,885
Short rib sides, lbs	7,831,729	9,182,462	4,107,645
Other cuts, lbs	3,403,538	3,819,250	2,825,368

Hogs cut Sept. 16 to Oct. 15, inclusive, as reported by packers, 235,700.

Stock-Yards report of average weight of hogs for September was 240 lbs.

Reports to the Board of Trade for Sept. 16 to Oct. 15, inclusive, show:

RECEIVED.		SHIPPED.	
Pork, brls	1,048	Pork, brls	35,579
Lard, gross wt., lbs	895,080	Lard, grs. wt. lbs	16,544,932
Meats, grs. wt., lbs	6,148,940	Meats, grs. wt. lbs	42,590,638

The stock of lard in New York yesterday is reported at 29,944 tcs, against 47,748 tcs a month ago.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs Oct. 16: Order Bank of Montreal, 1,350 boxes raisins; Field, Leiter & Co., 28 pkgs and 30 cases dry goods; F. W. Hayne & Co., 70 brls stout and 25 brls ale; Cahn, Wampold & Co., 18 cases wine; Fuller & Fuller, 9 cases and 5 casks apothecaries' ware; Rand, McNally & Co., 1 box paper; James H. Rice, 5 cases plate glass; A. N. Eddy, 1 case paintings. Collections, $7,231.93.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather slow and steady, but easier. The market was really weak, when gauged against the report that hogs were 5@10c per 100 lbs higher; the fact being largely due to the warm, moist weather, which was unfavorable to handling. Advices from Liverpool did not indicate any special change.

MESS PORK—Was quiet and steady, but declined about 2½@5c per brl: Sales were reported of 150 brls spot at $7.50@7.55; 5,000 brls seller November at $7.50@7.55; 3,500 brls seller December at $7.57½@7.65; 250 brls seller the year at $7.50; and 500 brls seller January at $8.60. Total, 9,400 brls. The market closed tame at $7.50@7.55 spot, $7.50@7.52½ for October, $7.50@7.52½ for November, $7.60@7.62½ for December, and about $8.55@8.60 seller January.

Prime mess pork was quiet at $8.75@9.00, with sale of 70 brls at $9.00.

LARD—Declined 2½c per 100 lbs, with only a moderate demand. Sales were reported of 3,250 tcs seller November at $6.12½@6.15; 250 tcs seller December at $6.15; and 3,250 tcs seller January at $6.12½@6.22½. The market closed steady at $6.12½@6.15 for spot, $6.12½ seller October; $6.12½@6.15 seller November; $6.15@6.17½ seller December; and $6.20@6.22½ seller January.

MEATS—Were steady, and appeared to be in fair demand, with more doing than was made public. The reported transactions included 100 boxes shoulders on private terms; 180,000 lbs short ribs at $4.80@4.82½ spot, and $4.82½ for October; 350 boxes long and short clears at $4.55@4.57½, first half December; 20,000 lbs long clears at $4.80; and 2,500 prs green hams (16 lbs) at 5⅜c. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. and s clears	Short clears.
Loose, part cured	$3.82½	$4.95	$4.90	$5.20
Boxed	4.00	5.12½	5.05	5.35
October, loose	3.80	4.85	4.75	4.95
December, boxed	3.75	4.70	4.60	4.80

Long clears quoted at $4.80 loose and $5.00 boxed; Cumberlands, $5.25@5.50 boxed; long-cut hams, 7½@8c; sweet-pickled hams, 8@9½c for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 5½@6c for same averages; green shoulders, 3¼@3⅜c.

Bacon quoted at 4¾@5c for shoulders, 5¾@6c for short ribs, 6@6½c for short clears, 10½@11½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was dull at 5@6c for white, 4⅜c for yellow, and 4½c for brown, with sale of 50 pkgs yellow at 4⅜c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $8.00@8.50 for mess, $8.50@9.00 for extra mess, and $16.00@16.25 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6¼@6⅜c for city and 6⅛@6⅜c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very dull, all classes of buyers holding off, and not even asking for concessions, except in the case of a few lots for local use. The feeling was rather weak. Sales were reported of 420 brls winters at $4.37½@4.75; 375 brls springs, chiefly at $3.75@5.25; 100 brls unsound do at $3.00; 250 brls superfines and 100 brls rye flour, both on private terms. Total, 995 brls. The following was the range of asking quotations: Choice to favorite brands of white winters, $4.50@5.25; fair to good brands of white winters, $3.75@4.25; good to choice red winters, $4.25@4.75; prime to choice springs, $4.25@4.75; fair to good springs, $3.50@4.00; fair to good Minnesota springs, $4.00@4.25; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $4.75@5.25; patent springs, $6.00@8.00; low grade, $2.50@3.00.

BRAN—Was quiet and steady. Sales were reported of 20 tons at $8.12½ per ton on track.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $13.00 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was moderately active and again lower, but with a steadier feeling through a great part of the session. Liverpool was quiet, and London dull, with cargoes heavy, but small arrivals off coast for orders, and the reported shipment of 12,000 quarters to the Continent. New York was dull and easier, but our receipts were smaller, and it was stated that farmers' deliveries in Kansas and Nebraska are rapidly falling off, present prices being too low to tempt sellers. This news induced a more conservative feeling with many operators, but there were still a good many sellers, the news of more commercial failures abroad leading to a good many calls here for margins, which froze out some holders of futures. There was little shipping demand except for No. 3, which closed at about 63@65c. Rejected was unusually dull, closing at 46c; and No. 2 closed at 77c, being a decline of 1c. Seller November opened at 78⅛@78¼c, advanced to 79⅛c, declined to 78⅛@78¼c, and closed at 78⅛c. Seller December ranged at 79⅛@80⅛c, closing at 79⅛c. Seller the month was quiet at 77@77⅜c, closing at the inside. Spot sales were reported of 55,000 bu No. 2 at 77@77⅜c; 48,400 bu No. 3 at 63@65⅛c; 800 bu mixed at 65⅛c; 14,000 bu rejected at 46@48c; and 2,400 bu by sample at 47⅛@80c. Total, 120,600 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was dull, and declined 1c under a poor demand. The market closed at about 84c for cash No. 2 red, and 84⅛c for November. Sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 red at 84⅛@85⅛c; and 2,400 bu No. 3 at 74c.

CORN—Was fairly active, and steadier. The market closed ⅛c lower on futures, but was firmer on spot, with a widening of the premium on high-mixed to ⅜c; it closed at 34⅜, with No. 2 at 33⅞c, while rejected closed ¼c lower, at 32¾c. The British telegrams quoted corn dull, and the Eastern markets were of the same tenor, but our receipts were smaller, and the recent decline in freights had cheapened the cost of transportation to the seaboard, while the steadier feeling in wheat here encouraged corn holders to be a little firmer in their demands. The inquiry for futures was light, except for next month's delivery. Seller November opened at 34⅛c, and receded to 34c at the close. Seller December sold at 33⅜@33⅝c, closing at 33⅞@33⅜c, and May was quoted at 35⅜@35⅝c. Seller the month was quoted at 33⅞@33⅜c, closing at 33⅞c. Spot sales were reported of 29,600 bu high-mixed at 33⅞@34⅛c; 133,400 bu No. 2 at 33⅞@33⅞c; 37,000 bu rejected at 32⅜@32⅝c; 10,800 bu by sample at 36@34c, mostly on track; and 1,200 bu old ears at 36c delivered. Total, 212,000 bu.

OATS—Were moderately active and ⅛c lower. New York was quoted dull and "off," other grain was on the turn downward, and oats followed in sympathy. The receipts were moderate and exceeded by the shipments, and rather free sales of cash oats were reported, shippers taking some of the offerings. November sold at 18⅛@18⅜c, and closed at the inside. December sold at 19⅛@19⅜c, and May at 22⅛c. Seller the month or cash sold at 18@18⅛c, gilt-edged receipts closing at the outside. Some of the shorts filled in at the decline, but the trading in futures was limited. Samples were slow. Cash sales were reported of 4,200 bu No. 2 white at 19@19⅛c; 52,200 bu No. 2 at 18@18⅛c; 2,400 bu rejected at 15@15⅛c; 10,800 bu by sample at 17@22c on track; and 13,800 bu do at 17⅛@20c free on board. Total, 83,400 bu.

RYE—Was slow and ½c lower. Shippers were out of the market, and the offerings were taken by a few local buyers at the decline. No. 2 sold at 41⅛c, and rejected at 38c. November sold in settlement at 43c, and December was quoted at 44⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 41⅛c; 800 bu rejected at 38c; 1,200 bu by sample at 40@44c on track. Total, 5,600 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and weak, declining 2@3c per bu under heavy offerings and considerable hammering. The receipts were large, being 139 cars, and property was freely offered with little demand, the shipping orders being light, and the shorts did not appear to be ready to cover. The longs were anxious to sell, and the market closed weak and uncertain under the pressure, with the day's trading light, as compared with the offerings. No. 2 sold and closed at 95c, and November opened at 99c, and closed easy at 98c. December sold at $1.00, and closed at 98c. Extra 3 closed weak at 55c in A., M. & Co.'s, and was almost unsalable in other houses, closing at 55c. No. 3 sold at 39@42c, and feed at 30⅛@31c. Extra 3 for November opened at 60c, and closed dull at 56@56⅛c. Samples were very dull, and numerous orders were given to send the stock to store. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 95c; 7,200 bu extra 3 at 58@60c; 6,800 bu No. 3 at 39@42c; 2,000 bu feed at 30⅛@31c; 8,800 bu by sample at 36⅛@75c on track; and 1,200 bu do at 43@45c free on board. Total, 31,000 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was stronger, sales being made of 270,000 bu at 78⅛@78⅜c for November, 77⅛c for the year, and 79⅛@79⅜c for December, red winter; 25,000 bu at 84@84⅛c for November.

Corn—70,000 bu for November at 34@34⅛c.

Mess pork—750 brls at $7.60 for December.

LATER.

Wheat advanced in the afternoon on the receipt of news of a more favorable turn in financial affairs abroad, which also strengthened the New York market. The rise sent the local shorts to buying, and the market closed firm and ⅝c higher than at 1 o'clock. November sold at 78⅛@79⅛c, and closed at 79⅛c. December sold at 79⅞@80⅛c, and closed at 80⅛@80⅜c. October closed with sellers at about 77⅛c.

Corn sold at 34⅛@34⅛c for November, closing at this range. December closed at 33⅞@33⅞c, and October at 33⅞c.

Oats were quiet at 18⅜c for November, and 19⅛@19⅜c for December.

Mess pork was steady, with sales of 1,750 brls at $7.60@7.62½ for December and $7.52½ for November.

Lard was quiet, sales being made of 1,500 tcs at $6.12½@6.15 for November, and $6.22½ for January.

Short ribs—100,000 lbs seller October at $4.82½.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was stronger, closing at $7.55@7.57½ for November, $7.60@7.65 for December, and $8.65@8.67½ for January. Sales 1,000 brls at $7.55 for November, and $7.62½ for December.

Lard was quiet at $6.15@6.17½ for November, $6.17½@6.20 for December, and $6.22½@6.25 for January. Sales 1,250 tcs at $6.25 for January, and $6.15 for November.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Were in good request for shipment, and steady at $1.60@1.75 for the better grades.

BROOM-CORN—Was moving more freely, but ruled easy under free arrivals. Quotations are reduced ½c all round: Fine green carpet brush, 4@4½c; green hurl, 3¾@4c; red-tipped hurl, 3@3½c; fine green, with hurl enough to work it, 3¼@3⅜c; red-tipped do, 3@3½c; inferior, 2⅜@3c; crooked, 1@2½c.

BUTTER—The market is more quiet, and, on the whole, a little easier. The moderate receipts tend to impart firmness, but the seaboard markets are depressed, and, under a restricted shipping demand, holders find it difficult to obtain former prices. We quote: Creamery, 20@24c; good to choice dairy, 15@20c; medium, 12@14c; inferior to common, 6@10c.

BAGGING—There is a steady, fair demand, with no perceptible change in values. We continue to quote as follows: Stark, 23½c; Brighton A, 23c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19½c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@14c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; double, 23@24c; wool-sacks, 40@45c.

CHEESE—Prices are not firmer, the New York market being quoted heavy, while the offerings here were in excess of the demand. Whatever of firmness there was was confined to late-made, full-cream cheese. Low grades were neglected, even at the low range of 2@5c. We quote: September full cream, 9@9½c; August do, 8@8½c; part skim, 6@8½c; low grades, 2@5c.

COAL—Remains dull, owing to the continued warm weather. Prices were steady and unchanged, ranging as follows: Lackawanna, large egg, $6.25; small egg, $6.25; nut, $6.00; range, $6.50; Piedmont, $7.00; Blossburg, $6.00; Erie, $5.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.25@4.75; Minonk, $3.50; Wilmington, $3.00; Gartsherrie, $4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

COOPERAGE—Lard tierces were firmer, and other stock steady: Pork barrels, $1.05; lard tierces, $1.25@1.27½; Bucked whisky barrel staves, $27.00@29.00 per 1,000; bucked pork do, $15.00@20.00; and do tierce, $25.00@28.00. Rough staves are $3.00@5.00 less. Tierce hoops, $10.00@15.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were steady under a continued fair demand from the interior. Quinine and sulphur are easier. The former is weakening under an unexpected augment in supplies: Acid, citric, 75@80c; acid, tartaric, lb, 25@... 49@52c; ammonia, carb, 20@25c; axle-grease, per doz, $1.00@1.25; borax, refined, lb, 9@12c; blue vitriol, lb, 10@12c; cream tartar, pure, lb, 33@35c; cochineal, Honduras, lb, 75@80c; chloroform, lb, 85c; glycerine, bulk, lb, 17@25c; gum arabic, picked, 50@60c; gum arabic, sorts, 25@35c; gum camphor, lb, 29@34c; gum opium, lb, $4.75; gum shellac, lb, 30@45c; iodine, lb, $5.40@5.50; morphia, sulph., oz, $3.50@3.75; oil, castor, 95c@1.10 per gal; do, lemon, $2.35; potassa, chlor., lb, 23@25c; potassium, iod., lb, $4.00@4.75; quinine, sulph., oz, $3.65; red precipit, lb, 85@90c; root ipecac, powd., lb, $1.50@1.60; root, rhel., lb, $1.25@1.50; salts, Epsom, lb, 2@5c; silver cryst., oz, 95c@$1.00; soap, Castile, gen., lb, 9@12c; sulphur, lb, 4@5c; sassafras bark, 10@12c; canary seed, 4@5½c per lb; hemp do, 3½@5c per lb.

EGGS—Were in fair request and firmer at 15@16c for fresh packages. The receipts were a little below the recent average.

FISH—Lake fish were again quoted quiet and steady. Saltwater cured were in good demand, with prices still somewhat unsettled. No. 1 bay mackerel and No. 1 do kits were quoted off. Holland herring were held higher. We revise our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, per ½-brl, $3.25; family whitefish, $1.75@1.90; trout, $2.90@3.00; mackerel, extra mess, ½-brl, $12.50; do, No. 1 shore, $10.50; do, No. 1 bay, $7.50@8.00; do, No. 2 shore, $6.50@6.75; No. 2 bay, $6.75@7.00; fat family do, new, ½-brl, $3.00@3.25; No. 1 bay, kits, $1.30@1.40; do, new, ½-brl, $3.00@3.25; family kits, 75c@$1.00; George's medium, $1.00@1.10; family kits, 75c@$1.00; George's codfish, extra, $5.00@5.25; bank cod, 4½@4¾c; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.00@7.50; do, round, brls, $6.00@6.50; do, ½-brls, $3.50; Holland herring, $1.30@1.35; smoked halibut, 8@9c; scaled herring, per box, 35c; stock fish, 11c; California salmon, brls, $13.50; do, ½-brls, $7.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was but slight change in this market. A moderate business was in progress at the prices given below:

FOREIGN—Dates, 4½@5½c; figs, layers, 8@12c; Turkish prunes, 6⅜@7¼c; French do, kegs, new, 8½@9c; do, boxes, 10@16c; raisins, layers, old, $1.90@1.95; do, new, $1.90@2.00; London layers, new, $2.35@2.40; loose Muscatel, old, $1.85@1.95; do, new, $2.00@2.15; Valencias, new, 7¼@7½c; Zante currants, 4⅜@4¾c; citron, 14@15c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 16@18c; New York and Michigan, 4@4½c; Southern, 2¼@3½c; Ohio, 3@3½c; peaches, unpared, halves, 4@4½c; do, quarters, 3½@4c; raspberries, 32@33c; blackberries, 6⅛@7c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

NUTS—Filberts, 10@11c; almonds, Tarragona, 17½@18½c; French walnuts, 13@14c; Naples walnuts, 15@16c; Grenoble walnuts, 13½@14c; Brazils, 6½@6¾c; Texas pecans, 6@8c; river pecans, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 4⅜@5¼c; Tennessee do, 5½@6c; Virginia do, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair request. Choice apples sold at $1.60 in car lots. Cranberries were steady. The receipts of apples were heavy, and the fact causes weakness, as most of the stock comes on the local market: Apples, $1.25@1.60 in car-lots, and $1.50@2.00 per brl; Concord grapes, 6@8c per lb; Delaware and Catawba do, 8@9c per lb; cranberries, $6.50@7.50 per brl; quinces, 60@70c per basket; lemons, $8.00@9.50 per box; California pears, $3.25@3.75 per box; do grapes, 12½@15c per lb, in 4 and 8 box cases.

GROCERIES—Coffees again showed weakness. There was only a restricted demand, and, under considerable pressure to sell, the market for Rio styles dropped off another ½c, making a decline of 1c since Friday last. Sugars also were less firmly held, the quotations for C's and yellows were cut down ⅛@¼c. Other goods in the list were steady. Below are the prices current:

RICE—Carolina, 6¼@7½c; Louisiana, 6¼@7½c; Rangoon, 6¼@6⅝c.

COFFEE—Mandaling, Java, 27½@29½c; O. G. Java, 24½@26½c; choice to fancy Rio, 18@19½c; good to prime, 16⅛@17⅛c; common to fair, 14⅛@15⅛c; roasting, 13⅛@14⅛c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 10⅛@10½c; crushed, 10⅛@10½c; granulated, 9⅝@10c; powdered, 10⅛@10½c; A, standard, 9⅛@9⅝c; do No. 2, 9⅛@9⅜c; extra C, 8⅝@8⅞c; C No. 1, 8⅝c; C No. 2, 8⅛@8⅜c; yellow, 7⅝@8⅛c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 40@43c; California silver drips, 48@50c; good sugar-house sirup, 35@38c; extra do, 40@43c. New Orleans molasses, choice new, 48@50c; do prime, 44@48c; good, 35@38c; common, 28@30c; common molasses, 32@35c; black strap, 26@28c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@18½c; cloves, 40@45c; cassia, 24@25c; pepper, 14½@15c; nutmegs, No. 1, 90@95c; Calcutta ginger, 8@9c.

HAY—Timothy was in moderate shipping demand and steady. Prairie remains quiet, though upland is salable to the city trade. A sale was reported of 50 tons No. 1 timothy at $9.00 delivered at boat: No. 1 timothy, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 do, $7.50@8.00; mixed do, $6.00@7.00; upland prairie, $6.50@7.00; and No. 1, $6.00; oat straw, $6.00.

HIDES—Were in good request and steady. The receipts are fair, and sell promptly on arrival: Cured hides, light, 8c; do, heavy, 7½c; do, damaged, 6½c; calf, 10c; deacons, 40@45c; do, flint, 14½@15c; dry salted, 11@12c; green city butchers, 6⅜c; steers, 7¼c.

HOPS—Were quiet at 10@12c for Western, and 13@15c for Eastern samples. Brewers are buying for immediate wants.

HONEY—Was steady at 10@14c per lb. The offerings are plenty, and include some choice stock.

OILS—Quotations were unchanged. There was a good general demand, and a firm set of prices. We repeat our list: Carbon, 110 degrees test, 11½c; carbon, Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 13½c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 17½c; Michigan, legal test, 23c; extra winter strained lard oil, 65c; do ice-pressed, 60c; No. 1, 55c; No. 2, 50c; linseed, raw, 57c; boiled, 62c; whale, winter-bleached, 60c; sperm, $1.30; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, 90@95c; do extra, 80c; do No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 45c; straits, 48c; miners' oil, 55c; turpentine, 33c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 14c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 13c; gasoline, 87 deg., 19@20c; West Virginia, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 20@25c.

POULTRY—Chickens were slow at $1.75@2.58 per doz, and fancy were quoted at $2.75. The offerings were liberal. Ducks were slow at $2.00@2.25, turkeys at 8@9c, and geese at $6.00@7.00 per doz. Prairie chickens were dull at $3.75@4.00, and ducks at $1.00@2.00. The warm weather is injuring game.

POTATOES—Were in fair request at 43@45c for Early Rose, and 50@55c for Peachblows. The offerings were only fair, and the choice car-lots sold readily.

SALT—Was in fair request and steady. The receipts were fair, and the stock not large, the shipments continuing liberal: Fine salt, 90c per brl; ordinary coarse, $1.30; dairy, per brl, $1.30@2.00; do per sack 240 lbs, $1.50; Ashton dairy, $3.00 per sack.

SEEDS—Clover was firmer under a better domestic demand, with the offerings rather light. Sales were made at $4.00@4.15, prime closing at about $4.10. Timothy was dull and easy at $1.10 for prime, 85c@$1.05 for common, and $1.13 for choice. Flax was weaker and dull, crushers being out of the market, and there is little call at present from shippers. The offerings also were larger, and this fact made buyers hold off. Sales were made at $1.20@1.27.

TEAS—Remain quiet and steady at previous quotations:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 25@30c; good do, 33@35c; medium, 38@43c; good do, 45@50c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 58@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 75@80c; fancy, 90c@$1.00.

IMPERIAL—Common, 23@28c; good do, 30@35c; medium, 35@38c; good do, 40@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@55c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 68@73c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 21@25c; good do, 28@32c; medium, 35@38c; good do, 40@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@55c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 85@95c.

JAPAN—Common, 26@28c; good common, 28@32c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 48@50c; choice, 50@55c; choicest, 55@63c; choice new, 55@60c; choicest do, 65@70c.

OOLONG—Common, 20@25c; good common, 28@31c; medium, 35@38c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 42@45c; finest, 50@53c; choice, 55@58c; choicest, 60@70c.

WOOD—Prices were steady at $6.00 for beech and at $7.00 for maple, delivered.

WHISKY—Was in fair demand and steady, with reported sale of 250 brls on the basis of $1.08 per gallon for highwines. Alcohol for export was nominal at 33c delivered in New York. The last-named city quoted highwines at $1.12½. Cincinnati active at $1.08, and Peoria steady at $1.06.

WOOL—Was steady under a fair inquiry, principally from Western manufacturers. Quotations: Washed fleece, 28@31c; medium unwashed wool, 22@24c; fine do in good condition, 19@21c; fine heavy unwashed, 15@18c; tub washed, choice, 36@38c; common to fair do, 30@35c; Colorado, medium good condition, 23@26c; fine do, 23@25c; common, 18@20c; coarse, 15@16c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,406	13,673	166
Tuesday	5,803	31,034	1,096
Wednesday	6,300	23,000	1,600
Total	16,509	67,707	2,862
Same time last week	12,367	34,799	5,033
Shipments—			
Monday	1,556	3,287	....
Tuesday	1,037	4,231	595
Total	2,593	7,518	595

CATTLE—There was not the slightest improvement in any feature of the market. The supply was again largely in excess of the demand, and consisted of a poor class of stock, and those two unfavorable circumstances, taken in conjunction with discouraging news from the East, gave one of the dullest and most unsatisfactory market days of the present season. Aside from the wants of local butchers and canners, there was no very considerable demand, and, in comparison with the amount of stock in the yards, the day's sales did not make a very good showing. Trading was principally at $2.25@2.75 for Texans; at $2.50@2.90 for Colorado-Texans; at $3.00@3.30 for Colorado and Wyoming natives; and at $3.25@4.00 for fair to good native shipping steers. Cows and inferior to common mixed butchers' stuff sold at $2.20@2.50, while scalawags were peddled out to the local trade at $1.75@2.00. The market closed hard at a decline from last week of 10@15c per 100 lbs.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$4.75@5.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,459 lbs	4.25@4.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,350 lbs	3.50@4.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.25@3.40
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs	2.25@2.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.40@3.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.00
Colorado-Texans	2.40@2.90
Texas—Through cattle	1.75@2.80
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	3.00@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
66 Texas..	810	$2.60	115 Col.	1,074	$3.20
66 Texas..	815	2.57½	20 cows	855	2.50
44 Texas..	791	2.60	21 cows	899	2.50
19	1,199	3.10	37	1,227	3.40
15	1,143	3.10	34	1,164	3.25
21	1,006	2.95	28	1,299	3.75
16	1,370	4.25	38	1,215	3.65
29	1,221	3.65	13	1,354	3.95
64	1,263	3.75	19	1,328	3.80
60	1,254	3.40	24	1,170	3.40
16	1,375	3.90	19	1,241	3.60
14	1,334	3.95	26	988	2.85
16	1,317	4.00	60	1,420	4.15
32	1,376	4.37½	58	1,257	3.80
16 Texas..	1,002	2.60	14	957	2.62½
34	1,153	3.65	45 Texas..	738	2.50
108	1,151	3.30	31 Texas..	570	2.10
47	1,212	3.30	48 Texas..	721	2.10
33	1,353	3.80	188 Col.	1,111	2.80
17	1,189	3.50	60	1,420	4.15
54	1,169	3.37½	44 Texas..	879	2.60
60	1,282	3.80	44 Texas..	856	2.60
18	1,484	4.35	42 Texas..	821	2.50
17	1,309	2.75	44 Texas..	783	2.50
66 Texas..	810	2.60	28	1,600	5.00
58	1,301	4.25			

HOGS—The receipts were something like 8,000 less than for the day before, and that fact checked the declining tendency of prices, which was so marked a feature of the market during Monday and Tuesday. Packers and the Eastern trade bought freely, and the supply was readily disposed of at $3.20@3.30 for common to prime bacon grades; at $3.10@3.40 for poor to prime heavy packers; and at $3.25@3.50 for fair to choice heavy shipping lots. The market closed quiet with all sold. All sales of hogs are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for each piggy sow, and 80 lbs for each stag.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
30	260	$3.50	56	290	$3.30	67	316	$3.25
43	371	3.50	57	250	3.30	38	284	3.25
52	320	3.50	20	220	3.30	23	282	3.25
160	380	3.50	26	324	3.30	58	280	3.25
49	314	3.45	39	299	3.30	23	190	3.25
40	229	3.45	25	233	3.30	44	323	3.20
49	280	3.45	52	200	3.30	26	232	3.20
55	260	3.40	58	210	3.30	41	259	3.20
28	333	3.40	62	200	3.30	59	264	3.20
28	291	3.40	58	200	3.30	510	305	3.15
40	371	3.40	22	205	3.30	25	180	3.15
68	365	3.40	128	304	3.30	71	274	3.20
54	318	3.40	39	208	3.30	89	283	3.20
47	305	3.40	133	205	3.30	53	243	3.20
104	295	3.35	53	277	3.30	58	247	3.20
46	311	3.35	61	283	3.25	27	284	3.10
43	331	3.35	33	242	3.25	88	257	3.20
43	353	3.35	24	314	3.25	61	233	3.20
48	330	3.35	50	250	3.25	66	270	3.20
25	230	3.30	56	282	3.25	60	299	3.20
30	221	3.30	55	280	3.25	109	227	3.15
91	185	3.30	123	259	3.25	45	173	3.05
44	328	3.30	55	289	3.25	97	270	3.17½
32	192	3.30	52	214	3.25	170	201	3.15

SHEEP—The market was inactive and weak at $2.75@4.00 per 100 lbs for poor to extra grades.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 3,860; market dull and depressed, ½c lower; Texans, Cherokees, and Colorado half-breeds 6@7¾c; common to strictly prime native steers 7c, to dress 55, to 9¾c to dress 56, the outside figure for smooth Illinois steers, 1,500 lbs. for export alive: the worst market for native cattle remembered by any dealer; about 600 taken by exporters at 8½@9½c to dress 56, including 60 for shipment alive to France.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,600 for two days; market oversupplied; closed heavy at a further reduction; sheep sold slowly at 3½@4½c; common to good, 4⅜c; prime and fancy lambs, 4@5c; a few at 5¼@5½c.

SWINE—Receipts, 10,400 for two days; market weak at 3½@4c alive.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,482 head; market dull and slow; prices a strong ⅛c lower; choice to extra steers to exporters, $4.65@5.35; 9,000 shippers, $4.20@4.55.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,200; market dull; Western sheep ½c lower; fair to good Western sheep, $3.50@3.80; common, $3.00@3.25; selected wethers to feeders, $4.20@4.25; Western lambs, $3.70@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,050; market lower; Yorkers fair to good, $3.25@3.45; heavy, $3.40@4.50; fair, $3.12½@3.25.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—CATTLE—Supply still low grades; sales common to good through Texans at $2.20@2.80; light to choice Texas heifers, $2.40@2.70; common wintered Texas cows, $2.00; wintered Texas steers, $2.40@2.70; good Colorado natives, $3.85; a few good native steers offered at $4.50@4.70; receipts, 3,500; shipments, 260.

SHEEP—Unchanged; receipts, 10,000; shipments, none.

HOGS—Dull and lower; light, $3.10@3.20; other grades nominal; receipts, 3,400; shipments, 4,500.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 595 head local; total for two days, 1,777; no through stock yet; supply full; light demand for Eastern markets, but active for country and local, 45 loads having changed hands, several going through in first hands; best, $4.50@4.75; fair to good, $4.00@4.25; common to fair, $3.50@4.00; fully 25c off from last week.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,070 head; total for two days, 8,800; Yorkers, $3.25@3.40; Philadelphias, $3.50@3.70.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600 head; 2,500 for two days; supply light; market low; selling at $2.75.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—HOGS—Good demand for light; dull for heavy; common, $2.40@2.90; light, $3.10@3.25; packing, $2.95@3.15; butchers', $3.20@3.30; receipts, 4,794; shipments, 1,700.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was dull and easy. The offerings were small, and five or six sales were made, but there was no snap to trade, and some of the local buyers were hanging back for the fleet to arrive, expecting another break. The receipts continue large for the time of year, and a material falling off is not expected just yet. It is this on top of rather full stocks at the yards that causes the dullness. Country merchants are buying a few more cargoes than in the summer, but most of them go to the yards, where they can select what they want out of the dry piles, and, taking this into consideration, the difference in price is immaterial. Piece stuff was slow at $7.00@7.50, and common inch at $8.00@9.00. Medium inch was quoted at $9.50@10.50, and cargoes averaging high in quality were quiet at $11.00@12.00. Most of the choice stuff is sold to the yards without appearing at the docks. Lath were quiet at $1.25, and shingles at $1.75@2.00.

Sales include cargo schr A. Rust, from Muskegon, 281,000 ft dry strips and boards at $12.50.

The yard market was active. No change in prices is noted. Dealers say they seldom shade the present list, and any inclination to raise prices is checked by the liberal receipts. Quotations:

First and second clear, 1¼ and 2 inch	$32.00@33.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	28.00@30.00
Third clear, inch	[illegible]
First and clear dressed siding	[illegible]
First common dressed siding	[illegible]
Flooring, first common, dressed	[illegible]
Flooring, second common, dressed	[illegible]
Flooring, third common, dressed	[illegible]
Box boards, A, 13 inches and upwards	31.00@32.00
Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards	26.00@27.00
Box boards, C	17.00@18.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch, rough	24.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	20.00@22.00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	16.00@17.00
D or common stock boards	10.00@11.00
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 14 ft	10.00@11.00
Fencing, No. 2	9.00@10.00
Common boards	10.00@12.00
Cull boards	9.00@10.00
Dimension-stuff	9.00@10.00
Dimension-stuff, 20 to 30 ft	10.50@17.00
Culls, 2 inch	8.00@9.00
Pickets, rough and select	7.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	16.00
Lath	1.50@1.75
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.25@2.40
Shingles, standard green	2.10@2.25
Shingles, No. 1	1.00@1.10
Cedar shingles	2.00@2.10

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—10:30 a. m.—Flour, 19@22s. Wheat—Winter, 8s 8d@8s 10d; spring, 7s 6d@8s 4d; white, 9s 8d@10s; club, 9s 11d@10s 3d. Corn, 22s 3d@22s 9d. Pork, 46s. Lard, 36s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—5:30 p. m.—Lard, 35s 9d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat very quiet; corn very dull. MARK LANE—Wheat very dull. Cargoes off coast—Wheat very heavy; corn, fair average American mixed, 22s 9d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected; nothing doing. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat small. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 12,000 qrs.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.—Mess Pork—Prime Eastern, 52s; Western, 46s. Bacon—Cumberland sides, 35s; short ribs, 35s; long clear, 31s; short clear, 32s; hams, 46s; shoulders, 29s. Lard, 36s. Prime mess beef, 68s. India mess beef, 70s; extra India mess, 87s. Tallow, 37s 9d. Cheese, 47s.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 22s; No. 2, 19s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 10d; No. 2, 8s 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 8s 10d; No. 2, 9s 8d; club, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 9s 11d. Corn—New, No. 1, 22s 9d; No. 2, 22s 8d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 46s; lard, 36s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—COTTON—Market dull and easier at 6⅛@6 9-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 5,500.

LARD—American, 35s 9d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 47s 6d.

PETROLEUM SPIRITS—7s 6d; refined, 8⅛@8½d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—24s.

ANTWERP, Oct. 16.—PETROLEUM—23s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—GRAIN—A very brisk movement in winter wheat at lower and irregular prices on earlier dealings, 2@3c, generally about 2c per bu under yesterday: subsequently rallying slightly and leaving off irregularly; spring more freely dealt in, No. 1 spring for November delivery forming a prominent feature; prices opening about 2@3c per bu lower, leaving off somewhat stronger; cable advices continued of a discouraging tenor. A moderate movement reported in corn at a further decline of about ½c per bu, closing weak; mixed Western, 46@47c. 10,500 bu No. 2 Western at 51c. Oats receded about ½c per bu; white Western, 7,500 bu at 27@34½c; No. 2 Chicago, 29c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork very dull and cheaper; Western mess in moderate request and quoted down 10c per brl, with October closing at $8.35@8.40. Cut meats inactive. Bacon dull; Western long clear at 5⅛c. Western steam lard in light request at a trifle lower rates for forward delivery, less sought at a decline of 2½c.

TALLOW—Weak on a light movement; prime is choice quoted at 6⅜@6 13-16c.

SUGARS—Raw limited in demand; quoted barely steady; fair refining Cuba muscovado at 7⅛c; good at 7⅜c; prime do, 7⅝c; moderate inquiry for refined.

WHISKY—Offered at $1.12 cash, but neglected.

FREIGHTS—Livelier inquiry for accommodation at berth and charter for grain; Liverpool engagements included by steam 1,200 brls flour at 3s 6d; 42,500 bu wheat at 7½d per bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—COTTON—Quiet; 10⅛@10½c; futures weak; October, 9.93c; November, 9.87c; December, 9.90c; January, 9.95c; February, 10.02c.

FLOUR—Market dull; receipts, 19,000 brls; superfine State and Western, $3.10@3.50; common to good extra, $3.50@3.85; good to choice, $3.90@4.50; white wheat extra, $4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, $3.55@5.00; St. Louis, $3.75@6.00; Minnesota patent process, $5.00@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; receipts, 256,000 bu; No. 3 spring, 78@80c; ungraded red winter, 98@$1.00; No. 3 do, 92½@93½c; No. 2 do, 97½@99c; No. 1 do, $1.00; ungraded amber, 95c@$1.00; No. 2 amber, 97@99c; ungraded white, 95c@$1.03; No. 2 95c; No. 2 do, 97@98c; No. 1 do, sales 65,000 bu at $1.00@1.02. Rye heavy; No. 2 Western 54c. Barley more active; six-rowed State, 99c@$1.02. Corn heavy; receipts, 24,000 bu; ungraded, 44@47c; No. 3, 44c; No. 2, 45½@46c. Oats heavy; receipts, 57,000 bu; rejected, 25@25½c; No. 3, 26@26½c; do white, 27@27½c; No. 2, 27@27½c; do white, 29½@29½c; No. 1, 29½@30c; do white, 34c; mixed Western, 25@34c; white do, 27½@34c.

HAY—Dull and unchanged; shipping, 40@45c.

HOPS—Firm; yearlings, 5@8c; Eastern and Western, 10@12c; New York State, 8@15c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses in moderate demand; New Orleans, 28@35c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; united, 80⅛@80⅜c; crude, 5c; refined, 9⅝c.

TALLOW—Market dull.

RESIN—Firm and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 29c.

WHISKY—Firm.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights, 20@22½c.

WOOL—Quiet but steady; domestic fleece, 33@43c; pulled, 18@37c; unwashed, 10@28c; Texas, 12@26c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $8.50@8.60. Beef quiet but firm. Cut meats quiet; Western long clear middles, 5⅛@5⅜c. Lard inactive; prime steam, $6.55@6.57½.

BUTTER—Market dull; Western, 6@24c.

CHEESE—Quiet; Western, 6@9⅛c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western weak and panicky, closing steadier; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and October, 96@96½c; November, 97⅛@97½c; December, 99@99⅛c. Corn—Western dull; lower to sell; Western mixed, spot and October, 46@46⅛c; November, 46c. Oats quiet and easier; Southern, 27@30c; Western white, 28⅛@29⅛c; mixed, 26@28c; Pennsylvania, 27@29c. Rye quiet and steady.

HAY—Dull.

PROVISIONS—Very quiet and lower; jobbing only. Mess pork, $9.50. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 4⅛c; clear rib sides, 5⅛c; packed, 5@6c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5⅛c; clear rib sides, 6⅛c. Hams, 12½@13½c. Lard—Refined tcs, 7¼c.

BUTTER—Demand light; prices steady; choice Western and Glades, 16@18c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; crude, 7⅛c; refined, 9⅛c.

COFFEE—Dull and weak; Rio cargoes, 13@16½c.

WHISKY—Quiet and firm, at $1.12.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steam quiet; no steamer room offering at present. Grain, 8d asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 brls; wheat, 110,200 bu; corn, 15,600 bu; oats, 3,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 76,000 bu; corn, 2,800 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak and lower; No. 3 white Wabash, 89c; No. 1 white Michigan held at 88⅛c, 88c bid; No. 2 do held at 85c; extra white Michigan, 90⅛c asked, 90c bid; amber Michigan, spot, 86⅛c; seller November, 88c; December, 89c; No. 2 do held at 86c; No. 2 red winter, spot, seller November, 87⅛c; October, 88⅛c; December, 88c; No. 3 red, 80c; rejected Wabash, 80c; No. 1 Western amber, 88c; No. 2 amber Illinois, 92c. Corn dull, weak, and lower; high-mixed, 37⅛c; No. 2, spot, offered at 36⅛c; seller November, 36⅛c; rejected, 35⅛c; damaged, 34⅛c. Oats dull; No. 2 and Michigan, 21c.

CLOVER SEED—Prime, $4.15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 64,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 94,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, none.

TOLEDO, Oct. 16—4 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; amber Michigan, cash, 87c; seller November, 88c; No. 2 red winter, 87c bid, cash; seller December, 89c; No. 3 red, 83½c. Corn dull; No. 2, 36⅛c; rejected, 35⅛c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—FLOUR—Quiet and weak; superfine, $3.00; XX, $3.50; XXX, $3.75@4.75; high grades, $4.75@5.25.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm; white, 58c; yellow, 60c. Oats scarce and firm; choice St. Louis, 35c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet but firm; old, $2.50.

HAY—Scarce and firm; choice quoted at $17.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak at $9.12½. Lard quiet, but firm; tierce, 7⅛@8c; kegs, 8⅛c. Bulk meats firm to arrive; shoulders, 5⅛c. Bacon ...

... demand; shoulders, 5⅛c; clear ri... 6⅛c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 12¼...

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectifi...

GROCERIES—Coffee—Jobbing ord... @19½c in gold. Sugar in fair de... low clarified, 8⅛c. Molasses qui... scarce and firm at 5@6⅛c.

BRAN—Dull and nominal.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—FLO... changed.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; No. 2 ...ber, 99c@$1.00; white, $1.02@1... 95c asked. Corn dull, weak and... 48⅛c; mixed, 47c bid. Oats—... Western, 28@29c; mixed do, 25... dull; Western, 55c asked.

PROVISIONS—Nominally unchang... unchanged.

BUTTER—Market dull; New Yor... County, Pa., extras, 18@20c; W... 16c.

EGGS—Heavy; Western, 19@20c.

CHEESE—Weak; Western, full cr...

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Western, $1.11.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,400 brls; whe... 84,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; rye, 7,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—FLOUR—Unc...

GRAIN—Wheat lower and unsettl... 80c cash; 81⅛@79⅛c November; ...ber; No. 3 do, 76⅛@75⅛c. Co... cash; 31⅜c December. Oats low... 19⅛c November. Rye lower to ... Barley unchanged at 38c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $8.... meats nominally lower at 4⅛c, 5@... Bacon dull at 5c, 5⅛c, and 6⅛c. L... asked; $6.12½ bid.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; ... corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; r... 18,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; ... corn 2,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; ry... 1,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 16.—FLOUR—...

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; opene... closed quiet and firm; No. 1 Milw... No. 1 Milwaukee, 81c; No. 2 Milw... 78c; November, 79⅛c; Decembe... waukee, 64⅛c; No. 4 Milwauke... 48⅛c. Corn unchanged; No. 2, 3... nominal at 18c. Rye firm; No. 1, ... No. 2 spring, 94½@95c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, ...tober. Prime steam lard, $6.25.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; co...

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,500 brls; w...

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 16.—COTTO... at lower rates at 9⅛c.

FLOUR—Dull, weak, and lower; ...

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; red, 80@... receipts, 6,000 bu; shipments, 6,0... mand fair; market firm at 37@40c... demand at 21@25c. Rye steady ... mand fair; market firm; No. 2 fall...

PROVISIONS—Pork held at $8.2... rent make, $6.20; kettle, $7.00... dull at $4.00, $5.00, and $5.27½... $4.75@4.87½, $5.75@5.87½, and $6...

WHISKY—Firm and quiet at $1.08.

BUTTER—Dull and drooping.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 55@56c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 16.—COTTON—...

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; a shade l... amber and white, 88@89c. C... white, 43c; mixed, 41c. Oats—... 23c; mixed, 22½c. Rye quiet at 53...

HAY—Market dull at 9@10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market eas... Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce, $8... $10.00. Bulk meats quiet but ste... clear rib, 5⅛@6c for loose. Bac... shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5⅜@5½c; sugar-cured, 12@13½c.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.08.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—FLOUR—Mode... steady; Western superfine, $3.00... tras, $4.00@4.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and ... steamer, 51@52c. Oats steady and f... white, 36@38c; No. 2 white, 31½@3... @30c; mixed, 29½@32c. Rye, 63@...

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 brls; corn... 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 570 brls.

WOOL—In fair demand; Ohio ... fleeces, 34@37½c; Michigan and ... all low-priced wools in good demand... 19@28½c; tub-washed, 37@40c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 16.—H... prospects lower; no quotations; re...

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No... October. Corn quiet at 33c; new ... December, 29@30c. Oats quiet; mi... 18⅛@19c. Rye, 42@43c.

PROVISIONS—Clear rib, 5c. L... 8⅛@9c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—FLOUR—Dull...

GRAIN—Wheat weak; extra, 89⅛... bid; November, 89c; December, 90... 1, 86c. Receipts, 64,021 bu; shipm...

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 16.—GRA... No. 2 red Wabash, $1.00. Corn q... 46c. Oats nominally unchanged; ... Barley inactive.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—GRAIN—No t... depressed; quotations entirely nom...

FREIGHTS—Canal and railroad fre...

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Oct. 16.—HIGHWINES—S... 100 brls.

PETROLEU...

CLEVELAND, Oct. 16.—PETROL... standard white, 110 test, 9c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—PETRO... $1.60⅝ at Parker's, for immediate... 9⅝c, Philadelphia delivery.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 16.—PETROL... active, with sales at 80c; advance... 80⅝c bid; shipments, 68,000 brls... transactions, 200,000.

DRY GOOD...

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The marke... nearly all departments; cotton go... at first hands, but best makes f... sluggish; a stock of American dar... out to-day to a large jobbing house... men's-wear woolens a trifle mo... goods sluggish.

TURPENTI...

WILMINGTON, Oct. 16.—SPIRIT... Steady at 27c.

SPORTIN...

THE TUR...

The dispute over the first ... for-all race at the recent mee... is still undecided. The Bones... to divide first and second mo... the owners of Proteine decline... holding out for the entire first... shape the matter will go bef... Appeals.

Special Dispatch to The...

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 16.—... owner of Clemmie G., publish... *Banner* this evening asserting... was pulled by Patsy McGrath,... one and one-eighth mile dash ... says he was not privy to the ... present at the race, would hav... judges that the race was fraud...

Special Dispatch to The...

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 16.—T... the Adrian Driving Park open... The weather, attendance, and... The first was the gents' drivi... purse $100, divided into fou... starters. Velvetine, owned by... Hillsdale, took first money, S... Belle Smith third, and the re... Time, 2:45, 2:42, 2:40, and... ladies' driving match, purse ... tries, Darkness and Harry. Th... two last heats and the race. ... and 3:07¼. The last contes... purse of $250, four entries a... Brown Dick, Lady Moscow, a... Three heats were trotted, evid... est of the pool-box, each hors... the best time being by Ge... At the close of the second h... Gen. Sherman was called to... accused of foul driving, and... charge of George Hirsch, of ... will be completed to-morrow... Nashville, Tenn., acts as judg...

Special Dispatch to Th...

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 16.—R... afternoon at the Omaha Dri... mile track, making a mile in... to-morrow will trot another... horse "Sweetzer" made an ... heats in 2:26 and 3:23¼. ... in fair condition and the wea... being cold and blustering.

BASE-BALL, ...

Rain yesterday afternoon a... playing of the game between ... Indianapolis Clubs, and the... poned until to-day, when, i... fair, it will certainly occur. ... announces that the Chicka... crack military organization o... present, being in the city a... First Regiment. The Guard... bition drill to-morrow and Sa... the ball park, the necessary l... furnished by means of calciu...

CRICKET...

The Australian team passe... yesterday morning, en route ... from which place they will ... home.

WANTS HIS MO...

Special Dispatch to Th...

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 16.—... of this county, through his a... wood, to-day served notices o... American Insurance Company... State, attaching all moneys in... the payment of loss sustained... policy in June last.

Moose in the Adiro...

Carthage (N. Y.) Rep...

The Adirondack Club of ... spring turned seven moose lo... north wilderness. One of the... a few miles north of Canada ... escape from a panther. Whe... covered the hunting party it r... for protection. The panther w... and the moose was allowed to...

...s to exporters, $4.65@5.35; 9,000 ship-
...Lambs—Receipts, 4,200; market dull;
...lower; fair to good Western sheep,
...common, $3.00@3.25; selected wethers to
...$4.25; Western lambs, $3.70@4.25.
...ipts, 8,050; market lower; Yorkers fair
...@3.45; heavy, $3.40@4.50; fair, $3.12½

ST. LOUIS.

...Oct. 16.—Cattle—Supply still low grades
...to good through Texans at $2.20@2.90;
...ice Texas heifers, $2.40@2.70; common
...as cows, $2.00; wintered Texas steers,
...ood Colorado natives, $3.85; a few good
...offered at $4.50@4.70; receipts, 3,300;
...unchanged; receipts, 10,000; shipments,
...and lower; light, $3.10@3.20; other
...al; receipts, 3,400; shipments, 4,500.

EAST LIBERTY.

...ty, Oct. 16.—Cattle—Receipts to-day,
...; total for two days, 1,777; no through
...pply full; light demand for Eastern mar-
...ve for country and local, 45 loads having
..., several going through in first hands;
....75; fair to good, $4.00@4.25; common
...4.00; fully 25c off from last week.
...eipts, 4,070 head; total for two days,
...rs, $3.25@3.40; Philadelphias, $3.50@
...ceipts, 600 head; 2,500 for two days; sup-
...rket low; selling at $2.75.

CINCINNATI.

..., Oct. 16.—Hogs—Good demand for light;
...y; common, $2.40@2.90; light, $3.10@
..., $2.95@3.15; butchers', $3.20@3.30; re-
... shipments, 1,700.

LUMBER.

...arket was dull and easy. The offerings
...nd five or six sales were made, but there
...o trade, and some of the local buyers were
... for the fleet to arrive, expecting another
...receipts continue large for the time of
...aterial falling off is not expected just yet.
...p of rather full stocks at the yards that
...iness. Country merchants are buying a
...rgoes than in the summer, but most of
...e yards, where they can select what they
...he dry piles, and, taking this into consid-
...difference in price is immaterial. Piece
...y at $7.00@7.50, and common inch at $8.00
...um inch was quoted at $9.50@10.50, and
...ng high in quality were quiet at $11.00
... of the choice stuff is sold to the yards
...aring at the docks. Lath were quiet at
...ngles at $1.75@2.00.
... cargo schr A. Rust, from Muskegon,
...strips and boards at $12.50.
...arket was active. No change in prices is
...rs say they seldom shade the present list,
...sition to raise prices is checked by the lib-
... Quotations:

...d clear, 1¼ and 2 inch	$32.00@33.50
...¼ to 2 inch	28.00@33.00
...nch	28.00
...dressed siding	16.00
...dressed siding	14.00
...common, dressed	25.00
...ond common, dressed	22.00
...d common, dressed	16.50
..., 13 inches and upwards	31.00@32.50
..., 13 inches and upwards	26.00@27.50
..., 10 to 12 inch, rough	17.00@18.50
..., 10 to 12 inch	24.00@28.00
..., 10 to 12 inch	23.00@25.00
...stock boards	16.00@17.00
...	14.00@16.00
..., 12 to 14 ft	10.00@11.00
...	9.00@10.00
...	10.00@12.00
...	9.00@10.00
...uff	9.50@11.00
...uff, 20 to 30 ft	10.50@17.00
...	8.00@ 9.00
...h and select	7.00@11.00
..., dressed, and headed	18.00
...	1.50@ 1.75
..." standard to extra dry	2.25@ 2.40
...ndard green	2.10@ 2.25
...1	1.00@ 1.10
...	2.00@ 2.10

...Y TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

...ng were received by the Chicago Board of

..., Oct. 16—10:30 a. m.—Flour, 19@22s.
...er, 8s 8d@8s 10d; spring, 7s 6d@9s 6d;
...10s; club, 9s 11d@10s 3d. Corn, 22s 3d@22s
...s. Lard, 36s.
..., Oct. 16—5:30 p. m.—Lard, 35s 9d. Rest
...Oct. 16.—Liverpool—Wheat very quiet;
...ll. Mark Lane—Wheat very dull. Car-
...st—Wheat very heavy; corn, fair average
...xed, 22s 9d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat
...thing doing. Arrivals off coast for
...t small. Exports of wheat to France and
... during the past week, 12,000 qrs.
..., Oct. 16.—Mess Pork—Prime Eastern, 52s;
... Bacon—Cumberland sides, 35s; short
... clear, 31s; short clear, 32s; hams, 46s;
...s. Lard, 36s. Prime mess beef, 68s.
...beef, 70s; extra India mess, 87s. Tallow,
..., 47s.
...cial Dispatch to The Tribune.
..., Oct. 16—11:30 a. m.—Flour—No. 1,
...eat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 10d; No. 2, 8s 8d;
..., 9s 6d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 10d;
... club, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 9s 11d. Corn—
...22s 9d; No. 2, 22s 8d.
...—Pork, 46s; lard, 36s.
..., Oct. 16—Cotton—Market dull and easier;
...; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and ex-
...erican, 5,500.
...erican, 35s 9d.
...ne American, 47s 6d.
...Spirits—7s 6d; refined, 8½@8¾d.
...Turpentine—24s.
... Oct. 16.—Petroleum—23s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

...ecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

..., Oct. 16.—Grain—A very brisk move-
...wheat at lower and irregular prices on
..., 2@3c, generally about 2c per bu under
...bsequently rallying slightly and leaving
...y; spring more freely dealt in, No. 1
... November delivery forming a promi-
...e; prices opening about 2@3c per
...leaving off somewhat stronger; cable
...nued of a discouraging tenor. A moder-
...t reported in corn at a further decline of
...r bu, closing weak: mixed Western, 44@
... No. 2 Western at 51c. Oats receded
... bu; white Western, 7,500 bu at 27@34½c;
... 29c.
...—Mess pork very dull and cheaper; West-
...moderate request and quoted down 10c per
...ober closing at $8.35@8.40. Cut meats in-
...on dull: Western long clear at 5¾c. West-
... in light request at a trifle lower rates
...delivery, less sought at a decline of 2½c.
...Weak on a light movement; prime to
...at 6¾@6 13-16c.
...aw limited in demand; quoted barely
...efining Cuba muscovado at 7⅜c; good do
..., do. 7¾c; moderate inquiry for refined.
...Offered at $1.12 cash, but neglected.
...—Livelier inquiry for accommodation or
...arter for grain; Liverpool engagements
...steam 1,200 brls flour at 3s 6d; 42,500 bu
... per bu.
... the Western Associated Press.
..., Oct. 16.—Cotton—Quiet; 10⅛@10¼c;
...; October, 9.93c; November, 9.87c; De-
...; January, 9.95c; February, 10.02c.
...rket dull; receipts, 19,000 brls; super
...Western, $3.10@3.50; common to good
...3.85; good to choice, $3.90@4.50; white
..., $4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, $3.55@5.00; St.
...6.00; Minnesota patent process, $5.90@
...heat in fair demand; receipts, 256,000 bu;
...g, 78@80c; ungraded red winter, 93@
... do, 92½@93½c; No. 2 do, 97¼@96c; No.
... ungraded amber, 95c@$1.00; No. 2 am-
... ungraded white, 95c@$1.03; No. 3 do,
... do, 97@98c; No. 1 do, sales 65,000 bu, at
...Rye heavy: No. 2 Western 54c. Barley
... six-rowed State, 99c@$1.02. Corn heavy;
...00 bu; ungraded, 44@47c; No. 3, 44c;
...46c. Oats heavy; receipts, 57,000 bu; re-
...; No. 3 28@28½c; do white, 27½@
... 27c@27½c; do white, 29½@29¾c; No. 1,
...white, 34c; mixed Western, 25½@31c;
...34c.
... and unchanged; shipping, 40@45c.
...; yearlings, 5@8c; Eastern and Western,
...York State, 8@15c.
...—Coffee quiet. Sugar dull and unchanged.
...moderate demand; New Orleans, 26@55c.
...—Dull and nominal; united, 80@80½c.
...fined, 9½c.
...Market dull.
...rm and unchanged.
...—Firm at 29c.
...Firm.
...—Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio
...t middles and heavy weights, 20@22½c.
...dull but steady; domestic fleece, 30@43c;
...7c; unwashed, 10@28c; Texas, 12@26c.
...—Pork quiet; mess, $8.50@8.60. Beef
...n. Cut meats quiet; Western long clear
...5¼c. Lard inactive; prime steam, $6.35
...Market dull; Western, 6@24c.
...Quiet; Western, 6@9½c.

BALTIMORE.

..., Oct. 16.—Flour—Quiet and steady.
...heat—Western weak and panicky, closing
...o. 2 Western winter red, spot and October,
...November, 97½@97⅝c; December, 99¼@
...orn—Western dull; lower to sell; Western
... and October, 46@46½c; November, 46c.
... and easier; Southern, 27@30c; Western
...29½c; mixed, 26@28c; Pennsylvania, 27@
...uiet and steady.
...s—Very quiet and lower; jobbing only.
...$9.50. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 4¼c;
..., 5½c; packed, 5@6c. Bacon—Shoulders,
...b sides, 6½c. Hams, 12½@13½c. Lard—
..., 7½c.
...Demand light; prices steady; choice West-
..., 16@18c.
...—Dull and nominal; crude, 7½c; re-
...Dull and weak; Rio cargoes, 13@16½c.
...Quiet and firm, at $1.12.
...—To Liverpool, per steam quiet; no steamer
...ng at present. Grain, 8d asked.
...—Flour, 2,800 brls; wheat, 110,500 bu; corn,
...ats, 3,300 bu.
...—Wheat, 76,000 bu; corn, 2,800 bu.

TOLEDO.

...O., Oct. 16.—Grain—Wheat dull, weak;
... No. 3 white Wabash, 89c; No. 1 white Mich-
...88½c, 88c bid; No. 2 do held at 85c; extra
...igan, 90½c asked, 90c bid; amber Michigan,
...seller November, 88c; December, 88c; No. 2
...sc; No. 2 red winter, spot, seller November,
...ber, 88c; December, 88c; No. 3 red, 83c;
...abash, 80c; No. 1 Western amber, 88c; No.
...inois, 92c. Corn dull, weak, and lower;
..., 37¼c; No. 2, spot, offered at 36¼c; seller
...37½c; rejected, 35½c; damaged, 34½c.
...No. 2 and Michigan, 21c.
...ED—Prime, $4.15.
...—Wheat, 64,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats,
...—Wheat, 94,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats,
..., Oct. 16—4 p. m.—Grain—Wheat firmer;
...higan, cash, 87c; seller November, 88c; No.
..., 87c bid, cash; seller December, 88c; No. 2
...—Corn quiet; No. 2, 36½c; rejected, 35½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

...eans, Oct. 16.—Flour—Quiet and weak;
...3.00; XX, $3.50; XXX, $3.75@4.75; high
...75@5.25.
...orn scarce and firm; white, 58c; yellow,
...rn—Scarce and firm; choice St. Louis, 35c.
...al—Quiet; but firm; old, $2.50.
...—Choice quiet; choice quoted at $17.50.
...—Pork quiet and weak at $9.12½. Lard
... firm; tierce, 7⅛@8c; kegs, 8⅛c. Bulk
...to arrive; shoulders, 5⅛c. Bacon in fair

demand; shoulders, 5¾c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear, 6¾@6⅞c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 12¼@12¾c.

Whisky—Steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

Groceries—Coffee—Jobbing ordinary to prime, 14¾@18½c in gold. Sugar in fair demand; fair 6½c; yellow clarified, 8¼c. Molasses quiet; fair, 38c. Rice scarce and firm at 5@6¼c.

Bran—Dull and nominal.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Oct. 16.—Flour—Nominally unchanged.

Grain—Wheat unsettled; No. 2 red, 97c asked; amber, 99c@$1.00; white, $1.02@1.03; No. 2 Chicago, 95c asked. Corn dull, weak and lower; yellow, 48@48½c; mixed, 47c bid. Oats—Market dull; white Western, 26@29c; mixed do, 25@26c. Rye—Market dull; Western, 55c asked.

Provisions—Nominally unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged.

Butter—Market dull; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 18@20c; Western Reserve, 14@16c.

Eggs—Heavy; Western, 19@20c.

Cheese—Weak; Western, full cream, 8½c.

Petroleum—Dull and unchanged.

Whisky—Western, $1.11.

Receipts—Flour, 4,400 brls; wheat, 72,000 bu; corn, 84,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 7,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—Flour—Unchanged.

Grain—Wheat lower and unsettled; No. 2 red, 81@80c cash; 81⅛@79½c November; 83⅝@81⅝c December; No. 3 do, 76¾@75¾c. Corn dull; 31⅛@31⅜c cash; 31⅝c December. Oats lower; 19½@19⅝c cash; 19½c November. Rye lower to sell, at 39½c bid. Barley unchanged at 38c.

Provisions—Pork dull at $8.00@8.20. Dry salt meats nominally lower at 4½c, 5@5½c, and 5⅛@5⅜c. Bacon dull at 5c, 5¾c, and 6⅛c. Lard steady at $6.20 asked; $6.12½ bid.

Receipts—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 79,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 18,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn 2,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye 9,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Oct. 16.—Flour—Dull and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat unsettled; opened at a decline of 1c; closed quiet and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.01; No. 1 Milwaukee, 81c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 78c; October, 78c; November, 79⅛c; December, 81⅛c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 64½c; No. 4 Milwaukee, 56½c; rejected, 48½c. Corn unchanged; No. 2, 34c. Oats dull; No. 2 nominal at 18c. Rye firm; No. 1, 42c. Barley lower; No. 2 spring, 94½@95c.

Provisions—Quiet. Mess pork, $7.62 cash and October. Prime steam lard, $6.25.

Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.

Receipts—Flour, 9,000 brls; corn, 7,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 6,500 brls; wheat, 3,900 bu.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 16.—Cotton—Fair demand, but at lower rates at 9⅜c.

Flour—Dull, weak, and lower; family, $4.00@5.25.

Grain—Wheat heavy; red, 80@85c; white, 83@88c; receipts, 6,000 bu; shipments, 6,000 bu. Corn—Demand fair; market firm at 37@40c. Oats steady; fair demand at 21@25c. Rye steady at 50c. Barley—Demand fair; market firm; No. 2 fall, $1.08@1.10.

Provisions—Pork held at $8.25. Lard quiet; current make, $6.20; kettle, $7.00@7.50. Bulk meats dull at $4.00, $5.00, and $5.27½. Bacon steady at $4.75@4.87½, $5.75@5.87½, and $6.00.

Whisky—Firm and quiet at $1.08.

Butter—Dull and drooping.

Linseed Oil—Steady at 55@56c.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Oct. 16.—Cotton—Quiet at 9⅜c.

Flour—Dull and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat dull; a shade lower; red, 85@88c; amber and white, 88@90c. Corn—Market easier; white, 43c; mixed, 41c. Oats—Market dull; white, 23c; mixed, 22½c. Rye quiet at 53c.

Hay—Market dull at 9@10½c.

Provisions—Pork—Market easier at $8.50@9.00. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce, $8.50@8.75; do kegs, $10.00. Bulk meats quiet but steady; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 5½@6c for loose. Bacon quiet but steady; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5⅝@5¾c; clear, 6⅛c. Hams, sugar-cured, 12@13½c.

Whisky—Market dull at $1.08.

BOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 16.—Flour—Moderate demand; rates steady; Western superfine, $3.00@3.50; common extras, $4.00@4.50.

Grain—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 51½@55c; steamer, 51@52c. Oats steady and firm; No. 1 and extra white, 36@38c; No. 2 white, 31½@32c; No. 3 white, 29½@30c; mixed, 29½@32c. Rye, 63@65c.

Receipts—Flour, 5,500 brls; corn, 29,000 bu; wheat, 13,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 570 brls.

Wool—In fair demand; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 34@37½c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 32@34c; all low-priced wools in good demand; Texas and Oregon, 19@28½c; tub-washed, 37@40c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 16.—Hogs—Quiet and dull; prospects lower; no quotations; receipts, 5,000.

Flour—Steady and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red, 80c, cash or October. Corn quiet at 33c; new November, 28c bid; December, 29@30c. Oats quiet; mixed, 17@18c; white, 18½@19c. Rye, 42@43c.

Provisions—Clear rib, 5c. Lard, $6.25. Hams, 8¾@9c.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Oct. 16.—Flour—Dull.

Grain—Wheat weak; extra, 89⅛c; No. 1 white, 88c bid; November, 89c; December, 90¼ bid; middling No. 1, 86c. Receipts, 64,021 bu; shipments, 70,372 bu.

OSWEGO.

Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Grain—Wheat steady; No. 2 red Wabash, $1.00. Corn quiet; No. 2 Toledo, 46c. Oats nominally unchanged; mixed State, 28c. Barley inactive.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Oct. 16.—Grain—No transactions; market depressed; quotations entirely nominal.

Freights—Canal and railroad freights unchanged.

PEORIA.

Peoria, Oct. 16.—Highwines—Steady at $1.06; sales 100 brls.

PETROLEUM.

Cleveland, Oct. 16.—Petroleum—Market quiet; standard white, 110 test, 9c.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 16.—Petroleum—Quiet; crude, $1.00⅝ at Parker's, for immediate shipment; refined, 9⅜c, Philadelphia delivery.

Oil City, Pa., Oct. 16.—Petroleum—Market opened active, with sales at 80c; advanced to 80¼c, closing at 80⅛c bid; shipments, 68,000 brls, averaging 50,000; transactions, 200,000.

DRY GOODS.

New York, Oct. 16.—The market continues quiet in nearly all departments; cotton goods in light demand at first hands, but best makes fairly steady; prints sluggish; a stock of American dark fancy prints closed out to-day to a large jobbing house at a reduced price; men's-wear woolens a trifle more active; foreign goods sluggish.

TURPENTINE.

Wilmington, Oct. 16.—Spirits of Turpentine—Steady at 27c.

SPORTING.

THE TURF.

The dispute over the first money in the free-for-all race at the recent meeting in this city is still undecided. The Bonesetter men offered to divide first and second money equally, but the owners of Proteine declined this proposition, holding out for the entire first money. In this shape the matter will go before the Board of Appeals.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 16.—Lawrence Hart, owner of Clemmie G., published a card in the *Banner* this evening asserting that the mare was pulled by Patsy McGrath, her rider, in the one and one-eighth mile dash of Monday. Hart says he was not privy to the swindle, and, if present at the race, would have proved to the judges that the race was fraudulent.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Adrian, Mich., Oct. 16.—The fall meeting of the Adrian Driving Park opened this afternoon. The weather, attendance, and track were good. The first was the gents' driving class to wagon, purse $100, divided into four; ten entries, six starters. Velvetine, owned by W. H. Smith, of Hillsdale, took first money, Sam Patch second; Belle Smith third, and the rest were distanced. Time, 2:45, 2:42, 2:40, and 2:42. The next, ladies' driving match, purse $100, had two entries, Darkness and Harry. The latter took the two last heats and the race. Time, 3:03, 3:00, and 3:07½. The last contest was for a special purse of $250, four entries and three starters—Brown Dick, Lady Moscow, and Gen. Sherman. Three heats were trotted, evidently in the interest of the pool-box, each horse taking one heat, the best time being by Gen. Sherman—2:33. At the close of the second heat the driver of Gen. Sherman was called to the judges' stand, accused of foul driving, and the horse put in charge of George Hirsch, of Adrian. The race will be completed to-morrow. E. R. Driver, of Nashville, Tenn., acts as judge.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 16.—Rarus trotted this afternoon at the Omaha Driving Park, a half-mile track, making a mile in 2:21 and 2:19, and to-morrow will trot another heat. The pacing horse "Sweetzer" made an exhibition of two heats in 2:26 and 3:23½. The track was only in fair condition and the weather unfavorable, being cold and blustering.

BASE-BALL, ETC.

Rain yesterday afternoon again prevented the playing of the game between the Chicago and Indianapolis Clubs, and the same was postponed until to-day, when, if the weather be fair, it will certainly occur. The management announces that the Chickasaw Guards, the crack military organization of St. Louis, will be present, being in the city as the guests of the First Regiment. The Guards will give an exhibition drill to-morrow and Saturday evenings at the ball park, the necessary illumination being furnished by means of calcium lights.

CRICKET.

The Australian team passed through Chicago yesterday morning, en route to San Francisco, from which place they will take steamer for home.

WANTS HIS MONEY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 16.—David E. Sexton, of this county, through his attorney, T. Underwood, to-day served notices on the agents of the American Insurance Company, Chicago, in this State, attaching all moneys in their hands for the payment of loss sustained by him under a policy in June last.

Moose in the Adirondacks.

Carthage (N. Y.) Republican.

The Adirondack Club of sportsmen last spring turned seven moose loose in the great north wilderness. One of them was lately seen a few miles north of Canada Creek trying to escape from a panther. When the moose discovered the hunting party it ran toward them for protection. The panther was driven away, and the moose was allowed to depart in peace.

MARINE NEWS.

A Heavy Southwester Plays Havoc with the Lake Craft.

A Vessel Dismasted Off Grosse Point, and Others in Distress.

Matters of Interest from Various Ports.

A DISASTROUS GALE.

The weather was decidedly nasty yesterday, and vessels outside had a rough experience. The wind blew a living gale from the southwest all day, and continued last night. During the afternoon and early evening a torrent of rain swept over this latitude and rendered matters all the more disagreeable. About 4 o'clock the schr Helvetia arrived in tow of three tugs, it requiring their combined power to fetch her in against the wind and sea. Her Captain reported that he saw the canal schr Monticello riding at anchor off Grosse Point, and her spars had either been carried away or rolled out. A tug was sent at once to the relief of the dismasted vessel. The Monticello loaded 10,870 bushels of No. 3 spring wheat at the Air Line Elevator last Saturday, and left for Milwaukee Monday with a fair wind to complete her cargo, and then sail for Kingston. The extent of the damage to the vessel was not known last night, but will reach several thousands of dollars. Nor was it learned whether the cargo was damaged or not, but it is thought to be wet. The Orient Mutual Insurance Company insured the grain for $7,000, and thereby hangs a tale. The agents of that corporation obtained 35 cents on the $100 for placing the risk, and the shipper, on making inquiry at another agency, was informed that they would have written the line for 10 cents. So the shipper "put back" to the Orient Mutual office and told the agents there what he might have done. One of the latter went with him to the agency of the National Lloyds and reinsured the Orient Mutual Company on the Monticello's cargo to the full amount —$7,000—taken by the latter, at 10 cents on the $100. The pool, to which both the companies above-named belong, has no established rate on cargoes taken from this port to Milwaukee, but the above instance is given to show how far some of the agents will go to secure business. When the mishap to the Monticello was reported last evening there was considerable anxiety manifested on the part of the agents who let the Orient Company out, and some skirmishing was done to find out the correctness of the report. The National Lloyds received—according to the information furnished The Tribune—$7 for reinsuring the Orient Mutual, while the latter obtained $16.50 and relieved itself of the risk.

The Monticello is owned by Merrick & Co., of Detroit, and is an A2 vessel, valued at $13,000. She is insured.

The schr S. G. Andrews was compelled to come to anchor off Grosse Point yesterday, and her Captain went ashore in the yawl-boat and trudged all the way to the city to obtain a tug. The Hackley was sent down at once, and arrived at 6:30 last evening with the vessel, which was not damaged.

The Alvin Bradley required the services of two tugs to get into port and up the river.

The unfortunate schr D. P. Dobbins, which had so much trouble recently, arrived here yesterday, after more rough usage, and got aground at North Halsted street. She had been out so long that her provisions fell short, and the Captain and crew became half famished. Several similar instances have occurred, and masters of vessels should know by this time that it is better to lay in a good stock of supplies, and thus prevent hardship to themselves and their crews. It is a notorious fact, however, that there are Captains of lake craft who, for the sake of saving a few dollars, will not lay in a sufficient quantity of stores to guard against possible and even probable delays.

Notwithstanding the warnings given by the numerous delays experienced by large vessels in grounding in the river during the prevalence of westerly winds, overloading is still pursued. Yesterday the southwest gale caused a low stage of water in the river, and the large schr John M. Hutchinson, being too heavily loaded for the stage of water in the harbor, dragged along the bottom at several points, and, when near Madison street bridge, swung into the Canadian barge Clyde and broke three of the latter's stanchions on the port bow and damaged her rail. The Hutchinson escaped with slight injury. On reaching Dearborn street she grounded again, and the two tugs that towed her experienced a great deal of difficulty in towing her to the mouth of the harbor. She has 65,000 bu of corn on board. The tug Gardner had a timberhead torn out getting her through the draw of State street bridge.

The schr F. A. George experienced similar trouble. She got stuck in the mud near the mouth of the river, yesterday afternoon, and was detained a long time before the tugs could get her off. She has 56,000 bu of corn aboard.

The large propellers invariably get aground in the harbor when a westerly wind blows, and those who have them in charge pay no heed to the state of the wind and weather.

It is feared that other accidents have resulted from yesterday's blow, but up to a late hour last night no reports of such had been received.

Up to a late hour last night the Monticello was still off Grosse Point, no tug having gone to her assistance. She will probably be brought in to-day.

The schr Baldwin arrived last night minus her jibboom, lost in a late collision with the Homer.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwaukee, Oct. 16.—The schr Cuba was sold by the United States Marshal at Sheboygan yesterday for $475. The purchasers are Ole Groh and Charles D. Friedburg, of Sheboygan.

Capt. Hayes, of the barge Agnes L. Potter, reports the probable drowning of a seaman named James Murphy in the river last night. Murphy drew $10 to make part payment on a suit of clothes, and left the barge in company with a companion last evening. The barge is lying at the rolling-mill ore dock. The two men came up the river in a yawl, which they left at Wolf & Davidson's shipyard. Their visit ashore resulted in a spree, during which Murphy whipped his companion because he would not return to the vessel with him. The companion took a bed up-town, while Murphy returned to the shipyard alone. This morning the yawl was found under Broadway bridge, with the painter thrown carelessly over a timber. It contained Murphy's oilskin coat. The companion reported during the forenoon, but Murphy is missing. The supposition is that he was blown up stream by the gale, and fell out of the yawl while endeavoring to effect a landing at Broadway bridge. Murphy was 24 years of age and unmarried. He shipped on the Potter at Chicago in July last.

All efforts to recover the remains of the man who fell overboard from the steamship Arizona last night have thus far proved futile, although the river has been thoroughly dragged.

The southeast gale continued throughout last night. This morning the wind shifted to the southwest and blew with great violence from that direction until nightfall. Then came a lull, during which the air current underwent another shift, this time to the northwest, and again it is blowing with the force of a gale. Nine vessels, nearly all lumber loaded for Chicago, came to anchor in the bay this morning, unable to proceed.

The steam barge Charles Reitz, bound for Chicago with two barges in tow, ran back some distance and came into the harbor for shelter.

The prop Ocean and consort, also the schr Sophia Minch, bound for Chicago, were compelled to seek shelter here.

One of the vessels at anchor in the bay has her bulwarks gone.

The Captain of the schr James Garrett reports having passed a deckload of lumber in the lake this morning. The lumber had been but recently lost, as it was still in a pile and not scattered.

A small three-and-after was seen off Manitowoc last evening minus her mainsail.

The Captain of the schr Sophia Minch reports that the revenue cutter Andrew Johnson towed the schr Emma C. Hutchinson into Beaver Harbor, disabled by the twisting of her rudder-stock. He also saw the schr S. V. R. Watson at the Manitous with her jib gone, and several other vessels more or less disabled by loss of canvas.

The stmr Sheboygan passed a vessel at anchor off Grosse Point with foretopmast and foremast head carried away.

The stmr Chicago reports large fleets of vessels, mainly lumber-laden, at Sheboygan and Manitowoc, the larger ones at anchor outside and smaller ones in the harbor.

The prop Russian arrived from below to-night minus her foremast-head, which was carried away in heavy weather on Lake Erie. Her officers report an unusually boisterous passage all the way from Buffalo. They met a large upward-bound fleet at the lower end of the lake.

The Canadian prop Lothair and consort passed here this afternoon for Chicago.

The schr Schuylkill sent a very sick seaman ashore from anchorage in the bay this afternoon.

The schr Annie O. Hanson was libeled here to-day for an unpaid tow bill.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce have voted against the request of the citizens of Mackinac for a petition to Congress in favor of an appropriation for a breakwater across the harbor at that point.

Arrived—Schr David Vance and prop City of Montreal.

Chartered to-day, the schr Mont Blanc No. 3, wheat to Buffalo at 4c.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Cleveland, Oct. 16.—Coal freights are active at 40 to 45c, free to Chicago and Milwaukee. One or two small vessels have been chartered at 50c, free, for up-town docks Chicago. There is not a large amount of coal on the market for shipment, but, as the close of the season is so near at hand, shippers are beginning to feel anxious about getting coal forward. The following engagements are reported: Stmr Forest City, coal, Cleveland to Chicago at 40c free; schr H. N. Brown, coal, Cleveland to People's Gas Company, Chicago, at 45c free; schr J. H. Mead, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, at 45c, free; schr Howland, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, at 40c; schr Correspondent, coal, Cleveland to Buffalo, at 40c; schr Lewis Wells, coal, Cleveland to Port Stanley, at 30c.

A dispatch was received yesterday by Mr. Hutchinson, of this city, stating that his schooner the Emma C. Hutchinson, upward bound to Chicago with coal, had become disabled by the loss of her rudder, and had taken a tug to tow her from Beaver Island to her destination.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were in moderate demand and tame yesterday, at 3c for corn to Buffalo. Room was taken for 33,000 bu wheat, 240,000 bu corn, 38,000 bu oats, and 30,000 bu barley. To Buffalo—Prop Colorado and schrs Scotia, corn at 3c; props Badger State, corn, and Portage wheat and barley, through. To Erie—Prop A. Young, corn. To Oswego—Schr Pulaski, corn. To Goderich—Schr Clara Parker, oats. To Black Rock—Schr D. Lyons, wheat. To Ogdensburg—Prop City of New York, corn. To Sarnia—Prop J. Pridgeon, corn. To Collingwood—Schr M. T. Wilcox for corn.

There is nothing new to note in lumber freights.

The going rate on coal from Oswego, Charlotte, and Fair Haven to Chicago and Milwaukee was understood to be 70c last Monday.

The schr J. R. Noyes has left Charlotte for Milwaukee with a cargo of coal taken at 70c per ton.

The Belle Mitchell has left Oswego with bulk salt for this port; freight, 70c per ton.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Oct. 16.—Lake freights scarce; charters, coal to Chicago, 25 cents.

Cleared—Props Montana, W. H. Barnum, Cuba, Wissahickon, Chicago; schrs Three Bells (1,100 brls cement), Eliza Gerlach, King Sisters, Cleveland; Atmosphere (2,400 brls salt), Huron, J. C. Leighton (158 tons sand), Emeu, J. E. Bailey, Anna Marie, Detroit; Mears (700 tons coal), P. S. Marsh, Penokee, C. Nelson, H. A. Kent (1,000 tons coal), John Kelderhouse, Chicago; Wabash, J. B. Webber, Toledo; H. M. Scove (350 tons coal), Angus Smith, Milwaukee; G. G. Houghton (550 tons coal), Racine, W. B. Ogden, Houghton; F. J. Dunford, Port Huron; J. F. Joy, Chicago.

Passed Port Colborne in twenty-four hours ending 6 p. m., the 16th: Westward—Prop Albion, Chatham; barks Augusta, Blazing Star, L. Schickaluna, Toledo; Hartford, Chicago; schrs Smith and Post, Toledo; Singapore, no orders.

Eastward—Prop Maine, Ogdensburg; schrs Havana, Sackett's Harbor; F. D. Bark, Kingston; barge Church, Ogdensburg.

THAT TUG BUSINESS.

Detroit *Post and Tribune*, yesterday: "Mr. William Livingstone stated yesterday that there has been no direct proposition made by the Peshtigo Company to purchase the tug Livingstone. Officers of that Company have been here, but more to get 'points' which they wish to adopt in a tug they contemplate building than anything else. He is not at all anxious to sell the tug, and if any one wants her they must pay all she is worth." In this connection it is pertinent to inform the *Free Press* that The Tribune gave it the news as it received it, and the gentlemen who were concerned in the negotiations had good reasons for keeping mum. When tugs are in demand the price is liable to go up suddenly.

THE CANAL.

Bridgeport, Oct. 16.—Arrivals—Gen. Sherman, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn; Prop China, Peru, 6,000 bu oats; prop Montauk, Lockport, 700 brls flour, 64,800 lbs meal; Chicago Belle, Depue, 6,200 bu corn; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 4,500 bu corn.

Cleared—T. Ryburn, LaSalle, 7,687 ft lumber, 2,000 posts; Thomas Scott, Joliet, 1,000 posts, 100,000 shingles.

PORT HURON.

Port Huron, Oct. 16.—Passed up—Props Huron City, Lowell, Westford, Canisteo; schrs F. L. Danforth, John Burt, L. Andrews.

Down—Props Jarvis Lord, Swain and tow, Alaska and consort; schrs Pathfinder, S. L. Watson, T. W. Ferry, F. W. Gifford, William Grandy, William Crosthwaite, Pandora.

Wind—Southwest, a gale; weather cloudy.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Erie, Pa., Oct. 16.—Prop Juniata, Chicago; prop Idaho, Duluth; schr Telegraph, Toledo; Richer, J. F. Card, Marquette; tug Erie, Buffalo; tug Music, Bay City; barges Seminole, Racine, Silvia, Morton, Bay City.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Marquette, Oct. 16.—Arrived—Prop Oscar Townsend; schr Ed Kelly.

Passed up—Prop Atlantic.

Passed down—Prop City of Fremont.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The schr Mystic is at Channon's shears for a new spar.

The Coral lost a lanyard in a small collision yesterday.

The marine insurance pool did business yesterday under the canal-pool plan for the first time.

On their last trips the schr Ætna was short 108 bu on a cargo of 20,000 bu of corn, the prop Antelope 28 short, the schr R. B. Hayes 60 short, the schr Scotia 65 short, and the Charles Burton 40 short.

The schr Emma C. Hutchinson is long overdue. She left Buffalo three weeks ago. She has probably experienced the strong head winds and gales that have been so troublesome to lake craft bound up.

Capt. Aaron Holliday has gone to Sand Beach, and will strip the schr George H. Waud, which has been abandoned as a total wreck. The insurance companies have accepted the abandonment of her owners, and will pay the loss.

The yachts Greyhound and Frolic have been towed to Miller Bros.' shipyard on the North Branch, and will be stripped and laid up there. During the winter the former will receive a new spar in place of a bad one now in her.

The third class yacht Rarus has been sold to Walter L. Peck, Secretary of the Oconomowoc Yacht Club, and she was shipped by rail to that place last evening. The Rarus won the recent race in her class at South Chicago. The price paid was not ascertained.

ELSEWHERE.

Dredges are at work deepening the channel at Erie.

The Detroit *Free Press* says Charles F. Dunbar, of Erie, has been awarded the contract for deepening the channel at the dangerous Lime-Kiln Crossings.

The schr J. G. Masten, which was so badly damaged on Lake Michigan in a recent storm, has been docked at Mills & Co.'s ship-yards, at Buffalo, for repairs.

Water in the Sault appears to be quite low. The Canal Superintendent has issued orders that no vessel should load deeper than twelve feet at present.

Alexander McVittie, Secretary of the Detroit Dry-Dock Company, has prepared elaborate tables and a statistical statement concerning the lake commerce and marine, which occupies two columns of the *Free Press* of yesterday.

The following cargo-insurance rates out of Detroit went into effect Tuesday: To Buffalo, 60c; Lake Ontario ports, 80c; Ogdensburg, 90c; Montreal, $1.20. The above are on B 1 vessels. On A vessels, 10 per cent off.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Pridgeon, Jr., Port Huron, sundries, Wells street.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Mary Groh, Pike's Pier, sundries, State street.
Prop S. D. Baldwin, Escanaba, ore, North Branch Rolling Mill.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Annie Young, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Egyptian, Buffalo, sundries, Wells street.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Schr J. O. Moss, Bluffton, lumber, Main street.
Schr D. P. Dobbins, Buffalo, coal, North Branch.
Schr George L. Wrenn, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr H. P. Baldwin, Sheboygan, lumber, Ogden Slip.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr A. Bradley, Muskegon, lumber, Twenty-second street.
Schr G. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr R. B. King, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Helvetia, Buffalo, salt, Onondaga dock.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Coral, White Lake, lumber, Kinzie street.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Bay du Noc, lumber, Market.
Schr Pelican, Buffalo, light, Rush street.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Edna, Kenosha, light.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittian, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, Pike's pier, sundries.
Schr Eclipse, Elk Rapids, sundries.
Schr George L. Seaver, Muskegon, light.
Schr Potomac, Green Bay, light.
Schr Selkirk, Cleveland, iron.

DESTRUCTION OF STILLS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 16.—Collector Woodcock to-day received intelligence from Deputy Collector Phillips of the destruction of five distilleries in Putnam County. The first destroyed was that of Thomas Ford, on Cumberland Mountain, ten miles east of Cookeville, containing twenty tubs, 1,500 gallons of beer, 100 gallons of singlings, one copper still of 150 gallons capacity, and 100 barrels of malt. On the same day and in the same vicinity he destroyed the distillery of John Madwell, containing four tubs and 100 gallons of beer. The balance of the tubs and coppers were removed. On the same day, about half a mile from the above, he destroyed a distillery said to belong to John Howard and Levi Jackson, containing thirty-four tubs, 3,000 gallons of beer, five barrels of malt, ten gallons of whisky, and two copper stills of 150 gallons capacity each. Jackson and Howard were arrested. Howard was bound over and Jackson released. David Whitaker and William Daniels were arrested and gave bond. The force also destroyed a distillery, eight miles from Cookeville, belonging to Isaac Buckner, containing twenty-five tubs, 1,000 gallons of beer, and several whisky casks. In the same vicinity they destroyed a distillery belonging to David Whitaker, containing thirteen tubs, and 300 gallons of beer. Phillips and party will leave for Nashville to-morrow.

DR. THOMAS.

The Censure of the Rock River Conference.

What the Doctor Has to Say on the Subject—His Future Preachings.

Inside History of the Conference—Rumors About Turning Unitarian.

At the late Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Mount Carroll, the following resolutions were adopted, by a vote of 81 to 19:

Whereas, The attention of this Conference has been called to the teachings of our beloved brother, the Rev. Dr. Hiram W. Thomas; and,

Whereas, After long and patient consideration of the subject, Dr. Thomas being present and an unrestrained participator, the Conference adopted a paper setting forth its judgment in the words following:

Resolved, That, after careful inquiry, we are constrained to apprehend that much of the teaching and influence of our Brother Hiram W. Thomas is at variance with Methodism, and detrimental to the interests of evangelical religion, and it is our judgment that Brother Thomas ought either to give to this Conference unequivocal assurance that such teachings and influence shall, so far as he can control them, be no more repeated, or he accede to our request to retire from the Methodist pulpit; and,

Whereas, Dr. Thomas, after due deliberation, has submitted his response in words as follows:

To the Conference: Learning since this session began that with many of your members there is distrust in reference to the soundness of my religious teachings, and that this feeling has gone abroad in the Church, occasioning disquiet and unrest, and recognizing your right and duty to guard the Church against the promulgation of error, and recognizing the fact also that it is only just to myself and the public that my position be fairly understood, I deem it proper to submit to you the following statements:

I. I have in the past, in all good faith, sought to be in perfect accord with the spirit and teachings of Jesus Christ, and have supposed that I was all the time in substantial accord with the essential doctrines of our Church; and I have never for a moment felt that I was not in the fullest sympathy with its genius and spiritual work in trying to spread Scripture holiness over the land.

II. Wishing to be entirely candid, and that you may know the exact state of my mind in what I mean by being in substantial accord with the doctrines of the Church, I will frankly state the only points on which I conceive there may be room for difference of opinion, or the possibility of misunderstanding: 1. On the subject of the religion, I hold substantially to what is known as the moral influence theory. 2. In reference to the final condition of the wicked I have never doubted, nor do I doubt, the fact of future or after-death punishment. Whatever may be the condition of the cost or the nature of their suffering, I cannot conceive of that condition under the government of a just God as being worse than non-existence. As to the duration and results of that punishment, whether it be eternal or corrective, resulting in reformation or ending in annihilation, I have not reached any settled conviction. The subject has cost me almost unutterable mental suffering, and I find myself as the years go by growing into a larger hope for mankind. 3. On the question of the inspiration of the Scriptures, I should find difficulty in accepting the verbal theory, but I do fully believe that the men who wrote the Scriptures were inspired, and that these Scriptures contain in substance the word of God; and I think that those who have heard me speak frequently, or a careful reading of my printed discourses, will bear me out in the truthfulness of these statements.

And in holding the views above expressed I have not felt that I was unfaithful to the spirit of my ordination or in any way disqualified for honorably standing in a Methodist pulpit. My conception in Methodism has been that it is a large-hearted, loveful, singing, and praying organization rather than a rigid, dogmatic, churchly system, and hence I have felt that there was in it that tolerance or allowance of personal liberty in thought that could easily tolerate any views that might seem peculiar to myself, so long as I was in hearty sympathy with its great purpose and work. Owing to the widespread misapprehension in the public mind as to what I really do believe, I feel that it is but just to myself and to the Church to say that in the future I shall endeavor to so express myself as to guard, as far as may be, against the possibility of being misunderstood, and shall continue, as best I can, to do the work of a faithful Christian minister. Affectionately, H. W. Thomas.

Whereas, In conference with a special committee, Dr. Thomas avows his acceptance of the articles of faith and doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church, claiming only such latitude of belief and expression as is enjoyed by every Methodist preacher, and he declares his purpose to so carefully guard his teaching in the future as to make himself more clearly understood, averting the discussion of such questions as are liable to create dissensions in the Church:

Resolved, That this Conference does not regard the response of Dr. Thomas as adequate or at all satisfactory, because

1. It contains in itself intimations of doctrines which are inconsistent with the common, well-known, universally accepted, and historical teachings of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and because

2. The continued teaching of them, in our judgment, could only tend to the extension and perpetuation of already widespread dissatisfaction and alarm in the Church.

Resolved, 2. That we protest against their utterance by our ministers in the pulpits of our churches within the bounds of the Conference as disloyal to our covenanted obligations and destructive of the Church whose order and peace we are pledged to conserve.

Resolved, 3. That we reaffirm the action which we have already taken in the case as above recited.

Resolved, 4. That, notwithstanding the character of the paper submitted by Dr. Thomas, yet in view of the pledges made by him setting forth his purpose as to his future teachings, and hoping that he will respect the judgment of his brethren now made known to him, and not desiring to cut short his ministry, which, however unsatisfactory in the past, we believe may be useful in the future, we deem it best, in the interest of charity and peace, to take no further action in the premises for the present.

Dr. Thomas returned from the Conference last evening, and a representative of this paper called upon him at his residence, No. 409 West Monroe street, to obtain from him an expression of his views on the action of the Conference, together with any information he might possess tending to show what would be the probable outcome of the matter.

DR. THOMAS,

although somewhat fatigued by his trip, received the reporter with his usual cordiality, and stated that, since the action of the Conference had become public, he saw no impropriety in his granting the desired interview. The conversation which then took place was as follows:

"I had not the least suspicion," said Dr. Thomas, "that anything of this kind was to come up at the Conference till after the session was well along with its business. I had known, of course, that some of the preachers thought me too liberal, but was not aware of the extent of that feeling. There are a few members of the Conference who, I think, have been anxious for several years to find some opening to attack me directly, but, not seeing their way clear to this, they seem to have formed the plan of a general inquiry into my ministry, on the ground that its tendency was to disturb and unsettle the Church. This was done, not in the form of charges, for my character was passed as usual when my name was called. And all that was done was on the ground of general rumor and impression; and it seemed to be generally felt from this that my teachings were not sound. Indeed, some of the city Methodist preachers have expressed the opinion that there was nothing in Chicago doing as much harm as my ministry. I submitted a paper to the Conference, giving in substance my views of religious doctrines, and expressed the belief that they were not disloyal to my vows. The Conference expressed its dissent from these, but they were not made the basis of any specific charge of heresy. The Conference was naturally in a feverish condition; but, with the exception of a very few, all spoke with the greatest kindness, and seemed to be moved only by a desire to do right. I felt that the action of the Conference was rather hasty, and censured me too severely; but I did not feel that it was best for the Church or myself to yield to the pressure that was put upon me and ask for a location. My church here expected me to return to them, and I felt that I ought to do so. Of course, the action of the Conference places me in an uncomfortable position, but I shall go on conscientiously trying to do my work."

"What will be the result of all this, Doctor?"

"I don't know. I certainly do not want to cause dissension or trouble in the Church. I do not mean Centenary, or my charge here, —for there is no danger of that,—but the Methodist Church at large. If the Church should decide that my views are heretical, or disqualify me for its ministry, of course I should have to go somewhere else; but I do not believe that it will so decide. As the matter now stands it is ended, unless further steps are taken. There are no charges against me, and all that was done was admonitory. I am conscientious in my convictions, have candidly stated them, and must await the result."

"Were not these rumors exaggerated?"

"Most certainly, as all such things are likely to be. Why, they make me out the most dangerous man in the city. But I must be judged by those who attend my ministry, and by my declarations made to the Conference, and by my printed sermons."

"What would be the process if further action should be taken?"

"I suppose it would have to be in the form of complaints or charges, and if so, and the matter was pressed to a trial, which I do not think will be the case, the result would be to define more clearly the limits of thought or liberty of opinion allowable in the Church. That is the only issue that I see involved."

"Will you change the character of your preaching?"

"Most certainly not. How can I? But I promised to try to make myself understood. Many seem to think that I don't belive in hell, or anything else. They will catch at the headlines put to a sermon and go off and express an opinion without reading it. I can't help that, but I may be able to be more explicit. And I expressed to the Conference a willingness and a desire not to immeasurably obtrude subjects that might cause trouble. But, as a public speaker, I cannot be less than true to myself and honest before my congregations. I have not, nor can I, in any sense compromise my convictions, and, having expressed them to the Conference, never felt freer in my mind than now; and yet I want to respect, as far as I can, the feelings and views of my brethren as to the course that will do the most good."

INSIDE HISTORY OF THE RECENT CONFERENCE.

At the session of the Rock River M. E. Conference just closed, resolutions were passed censuring the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, of the Centenary Church, for his recent expressions of unorthodox opinions. As the discussions upon this question were carried on in secret session, the public has been left to guess at much that occurred. The story of the Thomas controversy, so far as it relates to this Conference, is as follows, as told by one who was present: When the Conference came together, even on the first day, there were many complaints on the part of ministers from country churches to the effect that the influence of Dr. Thomas' sermons and teachings had been felt in their flocks, so much as to raise dissension and dissatisfaction. Bishop Foster, who had just arrived from visits to the Conferences of Minnesota and Wisconsin, was especially anxious about the doctrines of the brilliant but erratic preacher of Centenary, having heard much about them in his recent trip through the two States above mentioned. Before, however, any allusion was openly made in Conference to the matter, Bishop Foster had a two hours' talk with Dr. Thomas, urging him to return to the paths of orthodoxy and obedience to the statutes of the Methodist Church. Dr. Thomas had thus some warning that the Conference was about moving upon his works, and had ample time to reflect and use caution. Instead of that, however, he brought matters to a crisis by preaching last Sunday before the Conference a sermon, the burden of which was that the Church would not allow a minister to think, but that he for one was going to think for himself any way, and that he acknowledged no authority but truth. Giordano Bruno, he said, was burned for thinking; Galileo was imprisoned, and the Church had always persecuted men for thinking. This sermon was certainly a bold challenge to the brethren, and he had scarcely finished before half a dozen sprang over the altar and accused him of misrepresenting the attitude of the Church.

When the Conference assembled the next day a resolution was passed calling upon Dr. Thomas to either explicitly declare his intention to adhere to the usages and laws of the Methodist Church, or withdraw from its ministry. This was in secret session, and before passing the resolution there was a general ventilation of views upon the attitude of Dr. Thomas in the past and present. The latter was in the Conference and heard all the remarks. He slept upon them, and the next morning came into Conference with a letter declaring his ideas, among which was that on the subject of religion he held substantially to the moral-influence theory (Unitarianism); in regard to the final condition of the wicked, he was undecided as to the duration of punishment (Universalism); and on the question of the inspiration of the Scriptures, he found difficulty in accepting the verbal theory, but believed that the men who wrote them were inspired (unorthodox).

This statement was received gloomily, but, not wishing to take hasty action, the Conference appointed a special committee of three, one being an adherent of Dr. Thomas, one being opposed to him, and the third being non-committal, to examine him on the essential points of the Methodist creed. The Committee performed its duty, and two reports were submitted. The majority report declared that, while Dr. Thomas held peculiar views on many subjects, still, as he had declared his willingness to adhere in the future to the regulation doctrines, the recommendation was made that he be allowed to continue in the Church. The minority report declared explicitly that he had not answered the questions put to him satisfactorily, and that he should be requested to withdraw.

These two reports were submitted to the secret session, but, before any discussion could take place, another member of the Conference sprang to his feet and offered as a substitute for both reports a series of resolutions declaring that while the Conference did not regard the response of Dr. Thomas as adequate or at all satisfactory, still, in view of the pledges made by him for the future, and not desiring to cut short his ministry, which, however unsatisfactory in the past, might be made useful in the future, it was deemed best, in the interests of charity and peace, to take no further action in the premises for the present.

No opportunity whatever was given for discussion. Bishop Foster, immediately on the reading of the substitute, said, "All those in favor of these resolutions will please rise." The greater part of the Conference stood up, and the resolutions were declared adopted.

The idea of the Conference in this was to place on record its opinion of the teachings of Dr. Thomas, and yet to avoid, if possible, the troubles and perplexities of another Swing trial. The Conference thus has placed Dr. Thomas on probation, as it were, but there are many ministers in the Conference who prophesy that he will not remain a Methodist minister more than a year longer. Said a leading divine of this city to a Tribune reporter yesterday evening:

"Dr. Thomas has succeeded in drawing into Centenary Church a large number of liberals from all parts of the city, and he has also driven out many of the orthodox members. He is a man of power and eloquence, but the drift of his discourses is constantly in the direction of Unitarianism. I know from good sources that he has twice had under consideration a call from the Third Unitarian Church of this city. Undoubtedly he will ultimately fetch up at Unitarianism within a year or two."

"Will he carry the Centenary Church with him?"

"That is impossible. The church property cannot be used for any other purpose than as a Methodist church. As to the congregation the chief direction is fortunately still in the hands of orthodox Methodists."

"How is the sentiment of the Chicago Methodist ministers towards him as compared with that of the ministers in the country churches of the Conference?"

"There is very little difference. The vote on the adoption of the resolution demanding a statement of Dr. Thomas' religious views stood 99 to 34,—nearly three to one. In this vote the proportion of the city and country ministers was about equal for and against."

A MEMBER OF CENTENARY.

The reporter had a little talk yesterday afternoon with one of the leading members of Centenary Church—a gentleman who has been connected with that congregation for many years—on the subject of the Conference resolutions and Dr. Thomas' preaching. The gentleman spoken to regretted exceedingly the action of the Conference. The relations between Dr. Thomas and all the members of his church had been of the warmest and most cordial character. There had been some expressions of disapproval on the part of a few members of the church—veteran Methodists—at the Doctor's teachings on some disputed points; but, as for himself, he saw no harm in them and could not see that they had any evil effect upon the congregation. From a mere pecuniary point of view his preachings had been very advantageous to the church. They had drawn large congregations, and were making it the leading Methodist Church in the city.

He was asked if he had heard anything of the stories about Dr. Thomas leaving Methodism and Centenary and taking charge of one of the city Unitarian churches. He said that he had, but that he put no faith in them, although other Methodist preachers had done the same thing in this city, owing, chiefly, to the itineracy system, which prevented a man from being connected for a long term of years with any particular church, and hindered his building up a name for himself. He did not believe, however, that Dr. Thomas would follow in their footsteps, though it was not impossible. If he were to leave, he did not believe that he would go over into Unitarianism, but would follow Prof. Swing's example, and start an independent church. That matter had been talked of, and was much more likely to occur than the other. In case such a thing should happen, he believed there were very many members of Centenary who would remain with the pastor. They would not follow him if he went into Unitarianism, but, if he preached the same faith that he now did, they would continue faithful to his ministrations.

MASONIC.

Marshalltown, Ia., Oct. 16.—The Grand Masonic Chapter to-day appropriated $500 to the yellow-fever sufferers of the Order in the South. They also completed the consolidation of the Grand Council and Grand Chapter of Iowa, and made the Council degrees a part of the Chapter. The following Grand Officers were elected and installed: G. H. P., A. W. Dougherty, Dubuque; Deputy G. H. P., A. R. Dewey, Washington; G. K., William M. McKnight, Winterset; G. Treasurer, Henry D. Sherman, Monticello; G. S., William G. Langridge, Muscatine; G. C., Downing Baugh, McGregor; C. H., Clark Varnum, Malcom; G. P. S., A. C. Sherwood, Marshalltown; G. R. A. C., M. T. V. Bowman, Des Moines; G. M. T. V., I. D. Perquin, Bentonsport; G. M. S. V., M. S. Schermerhorn, Mason City; G. M. F. V., A. W. Ingate, Riverton; G. G., Thomas Schriner, Mount Pleasant.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

National Convention of This Great Trade Union.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 16.—The National Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers began its fourteenth annual Convention to-day in this city. All the Grand Officers and about a hundred delegates were present. After opening exercises and a reception address, Grand Chief-Engineer Arthur delivered his annual address. It was devoted to an intelligent discussion of affairs connected with the Order, and contained some matter of general interest. He denounced the conspiracy of engineers on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and Lehigh Roads to ruin the Order by inciting strikes, and said: "We have no striking policy, only such as the emergencies of the cases may demand. We always insist that the strikes could have been avoided had the railroad officials treated us fairly. We assert that in no case have we, as an organization, dictated to a company who and how many engineers it should employ, or what wages it should pay. We claim the right to approach our employers in a respectful manner and present our grievances by a committee of our own selection. This right has been denied us, and our committeemen have, in some instances, been discharged. We disclaim all responsibility in the strikes. They were all forced upon us. We believe in arbitration, and recommend it as the future rule of action." The Order has paid $1,010,144 to the heirs of deceased members and $150,000 to suffering brethren in the last year. Subdivisions have been established at Los Angeles, Winona, and La Crosse.

REMARKABLE.

An Elopement of Very Extraordinary Character Exciting Auburn and Springfield, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 16.—Considerable excitement was occasioned here to-day by intelligence of the elopement last night of Dr. W. D. Wheeler, of Auburn, one of the most prominent citizens of the county, with Miss Lina Coleman, the young daughter of a leading farmer of the vicinity. Dr. Wheeler abandons an estimable wife and a beautiful young daughter, who is now at one of the leading young ladies' seminary of the State. He is well-to-do, and leaves considerable property interests in Auburn. Dr. W. is probably nearly 50 years of age, and strikingly handsome. Some time since he became infatuated with the young girl, who is now the guilty partner of his flight, and it seems to be a case of mutual infatuation, for, besides being a belle of the vicinity, and a constant attendant upon church, she also possessed some estate in her own right and an excellent home and parents. She is scarcely older than the daughter of her paramour. He, it seems, attended her in sickness and then won her affections. The prominence of the parties and the degree of mutual infatuation which caused them to abandon property-interests, families, and prominent position is an occasion of considerable commotion in the Village of Auburn and here. The pair, it seems, had procured tickets for California in this city. It is probable that no effort will be made to intercept them.

IMPROVED GREAT RED MEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 16.—The Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men, of the State of Indiana, closed to-day. The following officers, for the ensuing year, were chosen: Great Sachem, J. F. Fee, Greencastle; Great Senior Sagamore, M. C. Smith, Frankfort; Great Junior Sagamore, E. J. Darrell, Lebanon; Great Chief of Records, F. A. Marks, Madison; Great Keeper of Wampum, John Verry, Madison; Great Sanaap, John F. Sanders, Muncie; Great Mishinewa, Chris McGregor, Indianapolis; Great Guard of Wigwam, John F. Huntsmeyer, Greenfield; Great Guard of Forest, W. Richenmeyer, Lafayette. The records show a large increase of the membership throughout the State, and the Order to be in a sound financial condition.

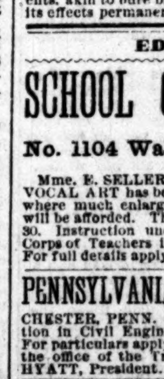
ANTI-CHINESE MEMORIAL.

San Francisco, Oct. 16.—The Constitutional Convention to-day adopted a resolution to memorialize the President and Senate of the United States to so modify the Burlingame treaty as to prohibit Chinese immigration.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.

GENERAL EFFECTS OF FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

"It is Perfectly Safe and the Taste Pleasant."



The first apparent effect is to increase the appetite. It assists digestion, and causes the food to assimilate properly—thus the system is nourished. It also, by its tonic action on the digestive organs, induces more copious and regular evacuations. Its effect on the mucous membrane is such that easy expectoration is produced; not only are the air passages easily voided of the secretion already deposited, but its collection is carried on in a healthy manner, while the formation of tubercle is retarded. The rapidity with which patients take on flesh while under the influence of the Syrup of itself indicates that no other preparation can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, and hence be more efficacious in all depression of spirits, shaking or trembling of the hands or body, cough, shortness of breath, or consumptive habit. The nerves and muscles become strengthened and the blood purified.

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

Speedily and permanently cures Congestion of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Consumption, Nervous Prostration, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Physical and Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Energy, Loss of Memory. It will rapidly improve the weakened functions and organs of the body, which depend for health upon voluntary, semi-voluntary, and involuntary nervous action. It acts with vigor, gentleness, and subtlety, owing to the exquisite harmony of its ingredients, akin to pure blood itself. Its taste is pleasant and its effects permanent.

EDUCATIONAL.

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART, No. 1104 Walnut-St., Philadelphia.

Mme. E. SELLER announces that her SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART has been removed to the above address, where much enlarged accommodation for the classes will be afforded. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 30. Instruction under Mme. Seller and an efficient Corps of Teachers in all Departments of Vocal Music. For full details apply at above address.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN. Opens Sept. 11. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English. For particulars apply to JEWETT WILCOX, Esq., at the office of the Tremont House, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 30. Application may be made by letter, or personally as above. Lectures by Dr. Labberton.

GROVE HALL—MISS MONTFORT'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies; attractive home, thorough instruction, moderate terms. New Haven, Conn.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S DAY AND BOARDING school for young ladies, 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York. Fifteenth year begins Oct. 1, 1878.

MEDICAL.

ASTHMA CATARRH, OPPRESSIONS, COUGH, PALPITATION, and all affections of the respiratory organs, are immediately relieved by the use of Levasseur's Tubes. Sold in Paris at Dr. Levasseur's Pharmacy. Mailed on receipt of price ($1.25) by E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents, New York. Sold by druggists generally.

SHOES.

BURT'S SHOES THEY ARE THE BEST. Ask your Dealer for them.

MAGNOLIA BALM.

[ORIGINAL.]

BEAUTY: OR, THE Secret of a Fair Face.

An Item of Interest to Every Lady who Desires to be More Beautiful than she now is.

Unfortunately not one woman in a hundred, subjected to the whims of an American climate possesses that basis and starting point of real beauty—a pure and clear complexion.

What nature has thus denied, art must be called upon to furnish.

It can be done; it is done daily. Prof. W. E. Hagan placed beauty within the reach of every unblessed daughter of Eve when he discovered that surprising article known in fashionable circles as the true secret of beauty, and called

MAGNOLIA BALM

The Magnolia Balm is a sure device for creating a pure and blooming complexion.

It conceals all natural blemishes in the most surprising and effective manner.

It removes all roughness, eruptions, redness, blotches, freckles, and tan with magical power.

It drives away all evidences of fatigue and excitement.

It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a dazzling purity and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, rotund, and plump.

It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than 20 years old, and changes the rustic maiden into a cultivated city belle.

The Magnolia Balm removes all blemishes and conceals every drawback to beauty; and, while it is as harmless as water, it is so life-like in its effects that the closest observer cannot detect its use.

Ladies who want to make themselves attractive can make an absolute certainty of it by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and we know of no other way. It is the cheapest preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be had at any drug store.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'CORMICK MUSIC HALL. PROFESSOR CROMWELL, Commences his Illustrated ART ENTERTAINMENTS, On Tuesday Evening, Oct. 22. See future announcements.

EXPOSITION BUILDING. EXPOSITION WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT. ADMISSION: ADULTS ....25 CENTS | CHILDREN.....15 CENTS

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, and $1. Matinees, 25c and 50c. Monday, Oct. 14, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. "Oh, for a stone-bow, to hit him in the eye!" THE COMEDIANS, ROBSON and CRANE, In the most successful of all Comedies, OUR BACHELORS. "The funniest play of the century." ROBSON as the bald-headed Bangle, CRANE as the Jolly Jowler. With a superb cast of characters.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. SECOND AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK of the grand presentations, every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, of the TWO ORPHANS! Withdrawn after this week for the production, wi. New and Realistic Scenery, of KATIE MAYHEW'S M'LISS.

FARWELL HALL. GRAND ENTERTAINMENT TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, OCT. 17, Under the auspices of Churches and Temperance Societies. Proceeds for circulation of Temperance Literature. The following talent engaged: Rev. H. W. THOMAS, D. D.; Rev. W. W. EVERTS, D. D.; F. DWIGHT DENNY, Prof. J. W. WEBB, Master EDDIE WEBB, the Boy Orator; Miss ALICE S. MITCHELL, FRANK B. WILLIAMS, and Prof. T. MARTIN TOWNE, and GRAND CHORUS OF 100 VOICES of the Bliss Choir and of Wabash-av. and Centenary M. E. Churches. It promises to be one of the grandest entertainments ever given in Chicago. Admission only 25c.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. J. H. HAVERLY..............Manager and Proprietor. LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT SUCCESS, RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY. "You are invited." Miss ALICE HARRISON, WILLIE EDOUIN, and Tremendous Large Burlesque Company, with Fine Orchestra, Chorus, and Scenery, to-night and Saturday matinee, in the new, delightful Extravaganza, HIAWATHA! Monday—World's Great Haverly's Minstrels.

HAMLIN'S NEW THEATRE. 87 Clark-st., opposite Court-House. Crowded Houses Greet the Celebrated HYERS SISTERS COMBINATION, In their new Opera Bouffe Extravaganza, URLINA, or the African Princess. Matinee Saturday, at 2:30. OUT OF BONDAGE. Extra Performances Sunday Matinee and Evening.

POSTPONEMENT. BALLOON ASCENSION Postponed on account of rain storm until next Saturday, Oct 19, at 4 p. m.

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STANLEY "THROUGH THE DARK CONTINENT." Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. Two vols., 8vo., 1,200 pages, 150 illustrations, 10 maps, 2 portraits. Cloth, $10; Sheep, $12; Half Morocco, $15. Express charges will be paid on orders from people living out of the city. Work now being delivered. The social and literary sensation. Address JOEL HENRY WELLS, Palmer House, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago. Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS

John Schneider, of Berlin, Germany, is at the Sherman House.

W. Hopkins, of Melbourne, Australia, is a guest at the Sherman House.

W. P. Mackey, of England, known throughout the world as the author of "Grace and Truth," arrived in this country on the 13th, and it is expected that he will visit this city before his return home.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 70 degrees; 10 a. m., 72; 12 m., 74; 3 p. m., 74; 8 p. m., 60. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.15; 8 p. m. 29.10.

Yesterday morning a bell-hanger was called into the Tremont House to make some repairs. By mistake he went down into the engine-room and meddled with the fire-alarm, and the result was that the Fire Department was unnecessarily called out.

The Australian Cricket Club, including D. W. Gregory, M. Gibbes, H. F. Boyle, G. H. Bailey, C. Bauerman, J. M. Blackham, F. Garett, F. Spofforth, W. L. Murdoch, F. E. Allair, T. Horan, and J. Conway, were at the Sherman House yesterday.

At 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon William Morag, 30 years of age, fell off a bridge crossing the slip at a quarry near the Alton & St. Louis Railroad bridge on the outskirts of the city. The body was recovered some hours later, and was taken to his late home, No. 41 Hickory street.

The Landwehr of the Socialistic Labor party held a conclave last night at No. 54 West Lake street for the purpose of discussing the procuring of new arms, and it was understood that steps were taken to obtain better weapons than the old shoot-around-the-corner guns they now carry.

The Board of Managers of the Industrial School for Girls for the First Congressional District met at the Woodruff Hotel yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called to hear the report of progress from the Committee on the proposed carnival of authors. Pending the settlement of the question of holding that entertainment, the meeting adjourned to Saturday at 3 p. m., after electing Mrs. Prickett as a Directress.

The Committee on the liquor-dealers' picnic for the benefit of the yellow-fever sufferers met last night in Wasserman's, No. 20 Clark street, with Joe Mackin in the chair. The reports showed that the expenses had been $600, of which $400 had been paid. The Committee owe $280, with $246 in the treasury. There was enough outstanding to pay all liabilities and leave a little for the South. The Committee will meet again Friday evening at the same place.

A guest at the Brevoort House was yesterday morning found dead in bed. He came there Tuesday afternoon, and after dinner said that he felt tired, and laid down, and not appearing for breakfast yesterday his room was entered. There was nothing to indicate suicide, and heart disease is the supposed cause. From papers in his possession his name is C. E. Buck or C. E. Maurice, of No. 63 South Illinois street, Indianapolis. He is not known to have had any friends in this city.

The body of a man badly mangled was found at 6:45 yesterday morning a mile and a half east of Hinsdale, and was taken to East Lyons. It was that of a man about five feet ten inches in hight, 35 years of age, brown hair, cut short, heavy brown mustache, and a long, prominent nose. He was clad in a soft black felt hat, black dress coat, black pants with a silk stripe, brown merino socks, and sewed boots, and in the pockets were found a Pittsburg *Leader* of Oct. 12, a watch and chain, and some papers, but nothing by which his identification could be fixed.

The building on the northeast corner of Madison and Franklin streets, formerly occupied by Selz & Co., has been leased to Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. for three years after Jan. 1, 1880, when the lease of Selz & Co. expires. The building is owned by Judge William A. Galbraith, of Erie, Pa. He was offered a very large sum for the property if he desired to sell, but he preferred to rent, as he has great confidence in Chicago real estate, and believes that a rise will take place within a few years. The building is to be immediately extended on Franklin street to the alley, 52x81 feet, to correspond in every respect with the present erection. The addition will be occupied by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. also. At the expiration of the Selz lease, Jan. 1, 1880, the middle wall will be removed, and the entire building, 180x80 feet, will be occupied by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and will be one of the finest stores in the city. The annual rental is at $19,250, which certainly shows a marked improvement. The store and location are both very desirable.

The Chickasaw Guards, of Memphis, the finest military company in all the South, and the one that won second prize in the National Drilling Tournament at St. Louis last September, will arrive in this city from Indianapolis by the Panhandle Road this morning, and will be the guests of the First Regiment during their sojourn here, which will be over Sunday. Companies C and B of the First will meet them at the depot and escort them to the new Armory on Jackson street, where they will stack arms and make their headquarters. Friday evening an exhibition drill will be given upon the White Stocking grounds by calcium light, for the benefit of the yellow-fever sufferers in Memphis, and Saturday evening Companies B and C will tender their guests a complimentary reception at the new armory. The Chickasaws are refugees from their city, and have been employing their skill in military maneuvre to a good purpose,—that of giving exhibition drills for the benefit of their kindred at home, from which they have raised a considerable amount of money. The admission to the grounds is to be 50 cents. Quartermaster-Sergeant T. F. Peters, and Mr. C. N. Grosvenor, an honorary member, arrived in Chicago yesterday, in advance of the command.

A special meeting of the main section of the Socialistic Labor party was held last evening at No. 130 West Lake street. Mr. Bischoff, from the Auditing Committee, incidentally stated that the accounts of Mr. Stine, the Treasurer of the party, had been examined and found correct, and the money counted and safe in the bank. The other members of the Committee being absent from the meeting, the matter was referred back, with instructions to make a written report at a future meeting. The matter of electing a business manager for the *National Socialist* was discussed, and Messrs. Schilling, Vogt, and Traynor were nominated for the position. The first-named gentleman was elected by twenty votes against two for Vogt; Traynor was not voted for. The question of salary was talked over, and Mr. Stahl moved that the Press Committee confer with Mr. Schilling, and pay him a stipend not to exceed $15 a week, but the majority thought $15 too high, and voted the motion down. The munificent sum of $10 a week was allowed the new business manager, and the Press Committee was instructed to notify him of his election and the salary allowed. The report of the Picnic Committee was received. The gross receipts were $2,003, and the balance on hand after paying expenses was $346. The report was received and placed on file.

METHODIST MINISTERS.

The appointments which were recently made by the Rock River Conference and were printed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday show the following condition of the pastorates in the different Methodist churches in this city:

The Rev. W. C. Willing continues to act as Presiding Elder, and the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, of the Clark Street Church; the Rev. A. W. Patten, of the Wabash Avenue Church; the Rev. W. F. Crafts, of Trinity; the Rev. John Williamson, of the Michigan Avenue Church; the Rev. J. C. Clendenning, of the Langley Avenue Church; the Rev. E. M. Boring, of the State Street Church; the Rev. H. W. Thomas, of Centenary Church; the Rev. S. McChesney, of Park Avenue Church; the Rev. W. H. Holmes, of the Fulton Street Church; the Rev. William Craven, of the Halsted Street Church; the Rev. J. H. Alling, of the Simpson Church; and the Rev. George Chase, of the Winter Street Church, retain their present charges, for the ensuing year. The Rev. R. D. Shepherd, who has recently returned from Europe, goes to Grace Church, and the Rev. John Atkinson, the pastor of that church for the past three years, is transferred to another charge. The Rev. F. P. Cleveland is sent to the Grant Place Church to relieve the Rev. T. P. Marsh, who is transferred to St. Paul's. The Rev. S. H. Adams, formerly of the Western Avenue Church, and the Rev. J. M. Caldwell, the former pastor of the Ada Street Church, change places. The Rev. A. Gurney is transferred from St. Paul's to the church at Batavia, Ill. The Rev. R. M. Hatfield remains in the First Church at Evanston.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Grand Jury will be impaneled Monday.

The Protection Life-Insurance case will be called for trial in the Criminal Court Monday.

The County Collector yesterday sold property in Sec. 7, School Section, and Duncan's Addition for delinquent taxes.

The President of the International Bank, the institution to which the county owes $250,000 for temporary loans, was over yesterday manifesting a deep interest in the county's financial ability. He got the promise from the Treasurer that he would be paid $40,000 on account in a few days if the collections kept up.

The Hospital Committee was in session yesterday afternoon, and audited a number of bills. Among those considered was one for filling the Hospital grounds, which was not regarded as entirely proper from the fact that the work had been done by the contractor in the face of an order from the Board to the contrary. The Committee agreed to report the bill to the Board without recommendation, but it will be allowed, of course.

In the County Court yesterday, in special assessment rolls Nos. 1,372 to 1,383, inclusive, and 1,385, 1,386, 1,387, 1,390, 1,391, 1,392, 1,393, 1,394, 1,396, 1,397, and 1,402, City of Chicago, the assessment was confirmed, except where objections had been filed; in 1,376 the time to file objections was extended until the 19th. In roll No. 80, Town of Lake, the assessment was confirmed, and in roll No. 80, Hyde Park, the same order was made.

There was a rumor yesterday that to-day the Board would reconsider the appropriation bill passed Monday, and so reduce the items that an appropriation for the Court-House direct could be made. No one appeared to know anything about the rumor, and it could not be traced to any legitimate source, but from the fact that the scheme of making excessive appropriations for county purposes, with a view to subsequently transferring the surplus to the Court-House Fund, has been exposed, and the well-known desire of the "Ringsters" to push the Court-House work, a move of the kind would not be surprising.

In the Board Monday, Commissioner Wheeler, in defense of the "Ring," and in urging the necessity of issuing bonds to carry on the Court-House work, said that the total of the "extras" voted on the job the past year was $14,000. A reporter, in looking over the acts of the Board yesterday, found the following to be the facts: Sexton has been voted $3,363 for carpenter work; Walker, $7,377 for band stone and $7,000 for the difference between thick and thin stone, beside $300 given to "arbitrators" appointed in the "Ring" interest. For sundries $1,077 has been voted, and to Sexton $25,000 for work on the dome. Beside this, Sexton has been voted $3 per thousand "extra" on about 12,000,000 brick laid, or nearly $36,000,—one-third of which, at least, has been voted this year. So the "extras," it will be seen, instead of being confined to $14,000 for the year, have been $56,118. To make the showing complete, however, or nearly so, must be added $50,000 more for the dome passed last year, and $30,000 yet due Harms on the foundations, and which will probably be voted to-day. So the "extras," in round figures, exclusive of the granite contracts to date, are about $136,000.

THE CITY-HALL.

City scrip was disposed of to the amount $900 yesterday.

The receipts from the sale of city licenses yesterday were $250.

The receipts yesterday at the City Treasurer's office were $2,226.65, of which $2,239 came from the Water Department. The disbursements were $2,000.

Information was received yesterday at the Health Department of a case of scarlet fever at No. 565 West Erie street; also a case of diphtheria at No. 74 Willow street.

The license of Joe Sherwin and J. O'Neill to run a rendering establishment was revoked some days ago, but they have continued without fear of the law. Everybody supposed to be connected with this "stink factory" has been indicted, and the cases will come up before Justice Morrison Saturday. Raump, another renderer, has just put in an improved apparatus for removing the stench, and this will be ready for inspection by the officers of the Health Department to-day.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to W. J. Quan to erect five three-story stone-front dwellings at the corner of Ontario and Pine streets, to cost $20,000; D. A. Schroeder, one two-story stone dwelling at No. 381 Wells street, $2,500; Theodore Freeman, three-story stone-front dwelling, No. 68 Elm street, to cost $5,000; John Philbin, three-story stone-front dwelling, on LaSalle street, near Superior, to cost $5,000; Crilly & Blair, five-story brick store, 104x120, corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, to cost $65,000.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The revenue receipts yesterday were reported at $27,109, of which sum $20,627 was for spirits.

The United States Grand Jury is still in session, and yesterday a number of witnesses were examined in small cases.

The currency disbursements at the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted $25,000. The disbursements in silver were $3,000.

The total quantity of taxable gallons of tax-paid spirits of different kinds held by wholesale liquor-dealers and rectifiers in the First District of Illinois on the 1st of October was 351,591 gallons. This is outside of distilleries.

Mr. Ferdinand Weiler, of the Treasury Department in Washington, accompanied by Messrs. J. N. Martin, James A. Sample, and Richard Roman, arrived in town yesterday on one of the occasional visits ordered by the Department, to examine the books, accounts, and moneys of the Sub-Treasury Department.

John Merton and Henry Webber, a pair of young men about 18 years of age, were before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday on a charge of passing counterfeit money. There was sufficient evidence against them to warrant Mr. Hoyne in holding them in bail of $1,000 each, in default of which they were sent to the County Jail. The counterfeits these young men have been circulating are known as "Richmond, Ind., tens." It appears they were stolen from the trunk of John Ford, 61 Wieland street. Ford is a shoemaker, and a hard-working, honest fellow. About three years ago a relative of his, one John Shaeffer, then dying at St. Joseph's Hospital, handed over to him (Ford) some $3,000 of these bills, and Ford kept them locked up, without any intent to make use of them. He was before the Grand Jury and was exonerated from any blame in the affair. It turned out that these boys, Merton and Webber, had stolen them from the trunk, and were passing them quite successfully up to the time they were caught. The evidence against them is deemed quite conclusive as to their guilt.

CRIMINAL.

Margaret McKendall and her son Thomas are at the Chicago Avenue Station, charged with an assault and threats to kill the "old man." George Atwood is there also, charged with picking the pocket of Miss W. Tripp, of No. 64 Ries street, at the corner of Clark and South Water streets.

The trunk stolen during the auction at Mrs. Frank's second-hand store, corner of Blue Island avenue and Polk street, was yesterday morning found in an alley off Forquer street by Officer Houlihan. Everything it contained was found intact save $166 in cash and a few pieces of jewelry. The value of the bonds and clothing recovered aggregates $2,500.

Guston Kilo, 35 years of age, an Italian fruit-peddler, was last night locked up at the West Madison Street Station, charged with outraging a little 5-year-old girl named Jeannette Silke, residing at No. 82 West Washington street. The details of the horrible affair as related by the child's parents are unfit for recital. The little one is quite ill, and is under medical care.

At 8:30 Sunday evening last Stephen Brannock, residing at the corner of Thirty-eighth and LeMoyne streets, was held up on the corner of Polk street and Centre avenue, and was robbed of $4.20. Early yesterday morning Officer Kenney arrested a young man named Patrick Dalton, who was fully identified. He was held by Justice Morrison in $500 to the Criminal Court.

William Driscoll was yesterday held in $500 bonds to the Criminal Court by Justice Morrison for brutally beating his little son, who is now an inmate of the Newsboys' Home. The evidence showed that the little fellow had been subjected to the most inhuman whippings, for which the father attempted to excuse himself by swearing that the little fellow was a truant and a very disobedient boy.

John Akerson was arrested by Constable Baynes Tuesday night on complaint of George Peggs, charging him with rape, or assault with intent to commit rape. He was brought before Justice Hammill, who held him in bonds of $500 to appear for examination Friday at 9 o'clock a. m. The alleged assault was committed upon two little girls at No. 262 Church street, and the accused is an old man about 60 years old.

At 7:30 upon the evening of the 12th inst. August Osier, of No. 5 Smart street, was held up at the corner of Smart and Kinzie streets by two men, one of whom seized him about the neck while the other went through his pockets, taking a gold ring marked "Friendship," $1.50 in change, and a door-key. The same night Officer W. W. Cluett arrested a fellow named Michael Sullivan on suspicion, and while the prisoner was at the station Mr. Osier fully identified him.

Mrs. Catharine Golden, the widow of a soldier, made complaint before Justice Wallace yesterday against Dr. Thomas T. Ellis for obtaining money under false pretenses. She claimed that she was desirous of obtaining pension money from the Government, that Dr. Ellis represented to her that he could secure the amount for her, that he knew he was not a Pension-Agent or anything of the sort, that he took certain sums of money from her which he refused to return, and that he was a swindler generally.

The store of an Indiana merchant named William Hartsupe was recently burglarized and a large quantity of hardware and plated ware carried off. The proprietor heard that a somewhat noted burglar named "Boston Jack" had taken the stuff, and had gone to Chicago with the plunder. Mr. Hartsupe followed, and yesterday recovered 162 of his pocket-knives in the pawnshop of John Livozdi, of No. 25 West Madison street. The knives were taken in charge by the West Madison street police, and Livozdi was arrested for receiving stolen property and for not keeping proper records in his shop.

Edward Hershey, of Muscatine, Ia., and owner of Envoy, was brought before Justice Meech yesterday afternoon on a writ of attachment, sworn out by J. B. Chambers & Co., to recover pay for a diamond stud worth $200, which it was alleged was purchased of the firm a long time ago and had never been paid for, although he had been repeatedly dunned for the amount. The defendant testified that the understanding was that Mr. Chambers gave him the diamond to "keep as long as he wanted to," and the first time he heard anything about paying for the bauble was when his horse was attached just before the race of the 11th, when he put up $225 in the hands of the Constable under protest, so that the race could go on. Justice Meech decided that the defendant was indebted to the complainants in the sum of $200, and an appeal was taken.

At 6:50 yesterday morning Mrs. Ellen Coons, of Nos. 196 and 198 Washington street, reported that at an early hour in the morning three youths had engaged a room at her house, and had brought with them a quantity of cigars and other goods that had doubtless been stolen. Officers Murnane, Duffy, and Sullivan went to the house and arrested Frank Clark, Edward Barrett, and Maurice Long. The property was identified as having been stolen from the Atlantic Hotel, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets. It transpired during the day that Long and Barrett, who are recently from Cleveland, hired a suite of rooms on Van Buren street, near the hotel, but last night took lodging with Mrs. Coons, asking to be called at 3 o'clock. They then went to the hotel, and, while the clerk was engaged up-stairs, they cut a blind, entered the cloak-room, and helped themselves. A check which they had failed to remove from one of the coats was what give them away. Justice Summerfield held the trio in $1,000 each to the Criminal Court.

A somewhat antiquated *Romeo and Juliet* appeared before Justice Foote yesterday afternoon named William Wright and Mary D. Marston. Their case had come up on the 10th of October, and it had been continued until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon under bonds of $1,000, which bonds were forfeited on account of the non-appearance of both parties to the suit at the appointed hour. They had loved,—at least he had,—and he was the complainant, while she was defendant. He prosecuted her on a charge of obtaining money under false and fraudulent pretenses to the sum of $600 or more. The charge of false pretense was upon the ground that she had promised to marry him, and never kept her word, while she extracted money from him. At last the couple appeared together, and the prosecutor announced, with a smile, that it was "all right," and they were going to get married and commence life over again at 60 years of age. The home of the fair one is at No. 636 West Madison street, with her daughter, Catharine Penair, who is a dressmaker, and who also signed the bond for $1,000, forfeited. They haven't got matters quite fixed up yet.

Mr. Darlington Turnbalt is the gentleman from Lincoln, Ill., who was wealthy, owned bank and railroad stock, and gas stock in Mendota and other flourishing towns, and who came to Chicago, where he went into bankruptcy in August. At present he has the patent right of a gas machine, and has an office in the Dore Building, corner of State and Madison streets, where he can listen to the marital woes of his near neighbor, Dr. Swengel. Mr. Turnbalt, it will be remembered, is also the gentleman who some weeks ago caused the arrest of an old woman whom the police had always looked upon as a common street-walker, charging her with blackmail. She was old, very old, wore false curls, false teeth, bustles and pads, and she herself only knows what else, and painted and powdered into the bargain, so that after she had lain in a cell at the West Madison Street Station until the gauze and tinsel had tarnished, Mr. Turnbalt was afraid to step into court and admit that he had been victimized by such a creature. So he refused to prosecute. She was discharged, and with her real or pretended husband, Frank Tyler, has been living at No. 271 Thirty-first street. The two of them have made it pretty hot for Turnbalt, if he tells the truth, and there is every reason to believe that he does. Tyler has come to the room when he knew the two were in bed together, and, by threatening to do frightful things with a large knife which he exhibited, blackmailed Mr. Turnbalt out of numerous sums of money. The woman, too, exercised the wiles of which she is so capable, until she got a gold watch and chain, a diamond ring, ear-rings, $45 in cash with which to institute divorce proceedings, and numerous sums of money. Mr. Turnbalt tired of this; then they threatened him with exposures, and said they would send the love-sick letters he had sent to her as samples of his affection for his wife at Lincoln. Mr. Turnbalt finally concluded to stand up to the affair like a man, and once and forever settle this pair. So yesterday afternoon as Tyler and his wife were emerging from their attorney's office they were arrested by Lieut. Hayes and Officer Dan Duffy.

S. J. TILDEN.

MR. REDFIELD.

The Tilden inquiry was resumed yesterday morning at the office of Mr. Burton C. Cook, Solicitor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Mr. Redfield was again put on the stand and asked to produce all the papers answering the description in the subpœna. While the papers were being hunted up Mr. Sherman asked the witness about the Company's representatives in New York by whom payments on its behalf could have been made. The reply was that from 1861 to 1866 H. H. Boody was the Transfer-Agent at that end of the line, and had charge of the general business of the New York office, and that from 1866 to 1872 Mr. A. L. Pritchard was the Treasurer at New York. The books which the witness produced were the common stock ledgers Nos. 1 and 2, and he was asked to point out the earliest entry of the exchange of stock of the Chicago & Northwestern for stock or bonds of the Peninsular. In reply, he said the first entry of this kind was made Jan. 3, 1865, and was found on page 792, common stock ledger No. 1.

He was then asked to point out to the Commissioner all entries in that book of the issue of common stock of the Chicago & Northwestern in exchange for Peninsula stock or bonds. He did so, and Mr. Sherman asked the Commissioner to have copies made of the entries just pointed out, and, after verification as to their correctness by the witness, to annex the copies to the deposition.

Mr. Harland, Tilden's counsel, objected to all testimony relative to the transfer of Peninsular stock to the Chicago & Northwestern.

Mr. Sherman then asked the witness to produce all original books of entry of the issue of preferred stock of the Chicago & Northwestern in exchange for stock or bonds of the Peninsular.

The witness produced preferred stock ledger No. 1, and pointed out the first entry of the issue of preferred Chicago & Northwestern stock for Peninsula stock on page 500. The Commissioner was asked to make copies of the same, as before.

Witness, in response to further questions, said these books, at the time they were in use, were kept at the New York office, which was first at No. 12 Wall street, and afterwards at No. 52 Broadway. The nominal par value of all these shares of stock, common and preferred, was $100 each.

Mr. Sherman—Were you familiar with the ruling market value of the common stock of the Chicago & Northwestern between Jan. 3, 1865, and June 12, 1869.

Witness—I have no recollection now; never have been very familiar with it.

Q.—Does any ledger account appear on the books with Mr. Tilden in reference to common and preferred stock of the Chicago & Northwestern? A.—There is a common stock account here with Mr. Tilden—on the common stock ledger No. 1, page 291.

In a similarly dry, and, to the public, thoroughly dark way of proceeding, the gratifying information was communicated that there was a preferred stock account with Tilden on page 230 of the preferred stock ledger No. 1. Just what that account showed was not made known. The books of the Peninsula Road, witness continued, came into the possession of the Chicago & Northwestern at the time of the consolidation. Two of those books—the record book and stock ledger—were in existence, and the witness produced them. He was then requested to produce all records and memoranda of any services rendered by Tilden as Trustee, for which any compensation was received by him, including all records, minutes, stubs, and memoranda showing bonds signed by him as Trustee from 1861 to 1872. Pending the looking up and arranging in convenient form of this mass of truck, a recess was taken until 2 p. m.

ON RESUMING IN THE AFTERNOON,

Mr. Sherman said to Mr. Harland that he had just received a note from Commissioner Hoyne stating his inability to be present. He desired to know if Mr. Harland would consent to going on the same as if the Commissioner were present.

Mr. Harland renewed his technical objections put forward Monday in regard to the testimony being taken by any other person than the Commissioner or the witness. He had not stipulated, he said, that it should be taken in any other way, and he was not ready to give any stipulation as to the Commissioner's absence which would amount to a consent that the deposition should be written by some other person.

Mr. Sherman then informed Tilden's counsel that, since he had so announced himself, he (Mr. Sherman) would rely upon the rule in force in the District Court for the Southern District Court of New York, that motions to suppress depositions shall be made within four days after the return of the deposition.

Mr. Harland intimated that he would look out for himself on that point. He then instructed the official reporter to put him down on the record after this style: "Counsel for defendant consents that the taking of testimony may proceed in the absence of the Commissioner with the same effect as if the Commissioner were present and not writing the testimony himself or causing it to be written by the witness in his presence."

Mr. Sherman then asked Mr. Redfield if he was ready to produce

THE VOUCHERS, RECEIPTS, AND CHECKS

for payments of money to Mr. Tilden subsequent to June, 1870, and up to Jan. 1, 1873.

Mr. Redfield replied that he had the vouchers, but not the checks.

Mr. Sherman asked the witness if he had ever seen Mr. Tilden sign his name.

The witness thought he had, but was not positive. He had, however, seen him write, perhaps a dozen times, but didn't recollect ever having received letters purporting to come from him through the mails. He thought, notwithstanding this, that he was sufficiently familiar with his handwriting to recognize his signature.

Mr. Sherman then produced six vouchers, and the witness identified the signature appended to them as those of Samuel J. Tilden.

Mr. Sherman then referred to nine other vouchers, purporting to be signed by Samuel J. Tilden, per George W. Smith. The witness did not know the latter. These vouchers, so far as witness knew, were all the vouchers in the possession of the Chicago & Northwestern for payment to Mr. Tilden of any amounts from June, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1873. He did not know when the bonds were signed by Mr. Tilden as Trustee, for the signing of which and payment therefor these vouchers purported to be given, except as he inferred from the vouchers that they were signed very shortly before the making of the vouchers. If any other vouchers had been given to Mr. Tilden from 1870 to 1873, they were destroyed in the fire.

Mr. Sherman—Are you now able to state what bonds issued by or under the control of the Chicago & Northwestern between 1861 and 1872 were signed by Mr. Tilden as Trustee? A.—I am able to state, I think, what bonds were issued under the mortgages for which he was Trustee, but I have no knowledge of his signing them, except the fact that they required his signature before they were issued.

Q.—State what class of bonds, and how many bonds, were issued by the Chicago & Northwestern between 1861 and 1872, answering to the description you have just given, and stating their issue, year by year, if you can. A.—I cannot say positively that all these bonds were issued in the years which I shall name, but I think they were. In 1862 there were issued 300 bonds known as the Green Bay extension bonds; in 1863, 400 bonds known as the 7 per cent equipment bonds. The bonds of the Peninsula Railroad Company were not issued by this Company. When they were issued it was not under the control of this Company. In 1866 there were issued 2,750 bonds known as the 10 per cent equipment bonds; in 1871, 1,650 bonds known as the Winona & St. Peter's second-mortgage bonds; and in addition to those there have been issued from time to time, commencing in 1865, consolidated currency bonds, in exchange for other bonds, of which I cannot now tell how many were issued previous to 1872. Up to the present time there are 7,100 of them. In 1868 there were issued 1,000 bonds known as the La Crosse, Trempaleau & Prescott bonds.

Mr. Sherman asked if Mr. Tilden conferred with the General Solicitor in regard to the legal services rendered the Northwestern, and the witness replied that he did not think there was a General Solicitor at that time, though he was not sure but that James M. How filled such an office at one time. Witness was a Director in the Peninsula Roads,—one of those named in the articles of consolidation,—but knew nothing about Mr. Tilden's connection with that Company, except that he became a Trustee under its mortgage in 1863. Bonds were issued under that mortgage, and, while witness didn't see him sign them, he supposed he had done so, because they required his signature when issued. The mortgage was given in 1863, and 1,200 bonds were issued, probably in the same year. He did not know who fixed Mr. Tilden's compensation for signing bonds as Trustee, nor did he know, except as he gathered it from the Company's records, that Mr. Tilden had any interest in the Peninsula Road at the time of its consolidation with the Northwestern. Witness thought he was present at the time when the terms of the proposed consolidation were discussed. The arrangements made were expressed in the articles of consolidation contained in the Company's records, to which he turned. He did not know that the arrangement was ever brought to Mr. Tilden's notice or received his assent. At that meeting there were present P. H. Smith, G. L. Dunlap, J. E. Platt, J. B. Redfield, A. C. Coventry, and J. M. Rountree. Witness thought he owned a very small amount of Peninsula stock at the time of the consolidation. He did not think Mr. Tilden was present at that meeting, and did not know that he took any active part in promoting the consolidation. He did not know that 1,500 shares subscribed for by H. H. Boody & Co. were issued to them. There were entries in the Peninsula stock-book of stock issued to Mr. Tilden—on page 39, to which he turned. He understood that the Northwestern, by this consolidation, acquired the Peninsula Company's right to its land grant, and that it became the possessor of the land.

TO-DAY.

This closed the testimony for the day, and the inquiry was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning to Commissioner Hoyne's office. At that hour Mr. Redfield will have the information necessary to answer Mr. Sherman's questions in reference to the issue of the consolidated currency bonds referred to above. All the books, vouchers, etc., touched on in the inquiry will be copied and made a part of the record, the Northwestern folks having declined to allow the originals to pass out of their hands.

The vouchers referred to during the afternoon's examination—some fifteen in number—represent payments to Tilden of about $1,600. This sum is made up of the amount he received for signing bonds as Trustee, the fee for each time he put his pen to paper being the comfortable sum of $1. Whether the investigation will show that these payments were omitted in his income returns remains to be seen, but it is evident that the attempt is being made to show that they were "not counted." The examination, of course, is into matters outside of Tilden's law practice in the East, but District-Attorney Sherman is apparently of the opinion that he can make an occasional "und" at this point which will go to swell up Tilden's total income, which he should have returned, but which, it is alleged, he failed to do. The theory is, as nearly as it can be arrived at, that his total income, from all sources, was never less than $125,000 a year during the period in question, and it is said to be capable of demonstration that in some years it went beyond $500,000. The greatest amount returned by him in any one year was $25,000, while the average amount was $17,500. If all this can be proved, Tilden will appear as a successful rival of *Rip Van Winkle* as far as "not counting dat" is concerned.

D. L. MOODY.

A FLYING VISIT TO CHICAGO.

Mr. D. L. Moody paid an unexpected and very welcome visit yesterday to Chicago, the scene of his early labors and of some of his greatest triumphs. He came into the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association in the forenoon, and the sight of his robust, cheerful, energetically Christian countenance seemed enough to revive the drooping spirits of the workers in the vineyard. As one of the young men remarked to a TRIBUNE reporter, "the evangelist came like a blessed breeze from the lake in the middle of a hot day, and we all felt like opening the windows of our hearts to its freshening influence." But, poetry aside, Mr. Moody is here on a brief business visit, to look after some interests which he has at heart, particularly those twin pets of his, the Chicago Avenue Church and the West Side Tabernacle. The former is the one he himself founded and fostered for many years, and the latter is one in which he takes a special interest. It is now nearly two years since Mr. Moody left Chicago, and since that time he has continued the revival work with signal success in Boston and other New England cities. He has passed the summer in meditation and study in his home at Northfield, Mass., and now he is arranging to spend the coming winter in Baltimore, where he is building a home for his family. He does not anticipate any such revival there as was witnessed in Chicago, but he expects to pursue his work in a effectual, if less demonstrative, manner. While here for a few days—he expects to leave for Baltimore Monday—Mr. Moody will take occasion to speak to his friends in public. He will lead the noon meeting to-morrow, and Sunday he will preach in the Chicago Avenue Church in the forenoon and evening. To prevent an overcrowded house, the morning services will be ticketed. Tickets can be obtained at the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 150 Madison street, and of the sexton at his church Friday morning. Mr. Moody has also consented, at the request of the Young Men's Christian Association, to preach to young men only in Farwell Hall Sunday at 3 p. m. Tickets of admission have been printed to prevent overcrowding, and can be obtained at the rooms of the Association, No. 150 Madison street, after 9 o'clock this morning, till they are exhausted.

HENRY GREENEBAUM.

EXAMINATION ON THE CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Greenebaum case was called promptly at 11 o'clock before Justice D'Wolf yesterday morning, with a pretty full court-room. The ex-banker was on hand with his counsel, and so was Col. Juessen. He had the Court send after Receiver Horton and several other witnesses, and also a number of the books of the German Savings Bank.

James H. Rees was the first witness. He testified as to the value of the Greenebaum Building. The ground was worth about $600 per front foot. As to the value of the building, he was unable to judge.

JOHN COMISKEY,

formerly bookkeeper of the German Savings Bank, was the next witness. He acted in that capacity in 1871. He had entire charge of the books. He had made an entry in the investment account of $220,000 on the building. The entries were made from the slips. He thought Wise made the slips. He had charge of the books until 1875. He understood that Mr. Herting succeeded him. He had acted as assistant bookkeeper under him, and made entries in the books. He also testified in general as to the transfer and amount of rental—$5,000—received from the savings bank. He had the books with him, and testified as to the income from rents of the building, which was from $14,000 to $15,000 a year. He then testified that he understood that the building was to be paid for in securities taken from the bank. He then enumerated some of the notes which were transferred to Greenebaum. Among them were $10,600 from Mr. Hitt, Solomon $4,000, Hugh Maher $3,500, Pitts & Son $5,000, Knisely $5,033. These were considered bad notes.

Mr. Juessen cross-examined the witness, but from him gained little satisfaction, as witness' knowledge was exceedingly defective. He confessed that he knew nothing of the character of the notes and securities, but from the general report he believed they were not good; that was the impression witness got from his dealings with the bank. The Knisely note was indorsed by Henry Greenebaum, and was secured by trust-deed. The note witness did not consider first-class security. He did not know whether any of the paper had been discounted by Henry Greenebaum, and the money drawn out. He thought they had no real-estate account at the time of the sale of the building to the savings bank, in November, 1873. T. B. Webber looked over the books and pointed to a certain account. Witness was asked by Col. Juessen to refresh his memory. Witness was not sure but that this was the case after all, but did not know why the entry of the transfer of the bank building was entered upon the books as it was.

WILLIAM A. GREENEBAUM,

the late bookkeeper, testified to having made the entry in question. He made the entry, as it was made in obedience to a slip from the Cashier. He did not know why the sale of the building was not transferred from the real estate to the investment account. In the cross-examination, Mr. Greenebaum testified that at the time the entry was made he was assistant bookkeeper. The German Savings Bank collected the rents of the building after its transfer, and had its own rent free. The duties of the Comptroller were to attend to the conducting of the investments and loans, in conjunction with the President. Witness understood that there were some leases existing upon the building at the time the German Savings came into possession of it. He was not asked to state them in detail.

O. H. HORTON,

Receiver of the German Savings Bank, testified that he obtained his appointment in December, 1877. He put an estimate upon the building himself as a Receiver. He made some inquiries regarding the value of the property at that time, and since the transfer he had inquired of experts. Could not swear as to its value, but had his own opinion, which was that it was worth about $100,000.

Mr. Small, attorney for the defense, asked if it was not true that real estate and buildings had a very different value now from what they had in 1872 or 1873. Witness thought there had been a large decrease in valuations, but there were extenuating circumstances attending some particular instance, such as long leases, etc. He thought that real property had decreased at least 50 per cent since the year before the panic. Witness was asked to examine the deed of the bank-building sold November, 1873. He said it had never been recorded. He had also a quit-claim deed. He should defend possession with whichever served his purposes better.

MAX RHODE,

bookkeeper for Webber & Co., was called to the stand and asked to look up certain entries upon the books. In Journal C, under date of Dec. 4, 1877, there was entered a note of Henry Greenebaum for $25,000, the bank failing four days later, and he took from the bank $25,000 in West Park bonds the same day. This note was introduced in evidence. It bore date Nov. 20, 1877.

T. B. WEBBER

took the stand. During the time he examined the books, and especially at the time he found the note of Henry Greenebaum in the place of $25,000 worth of West-Park bonds, he had a conversation with Mr. Greenebaum upon the subject. He asked him why he had taken out the bonds, and Mr. Greenebaum told him he thought the bank needed money. He asked him, then, why he put his own note in the bank. Mr. Greenebaum said he took the bonds to Mr. Blair, President of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, and that he gave him the cash for them, which he had entered upon the books. Witness stated that no such entry had ever been made upon the books. A few days later, Mr. Greenebaum told witness that he had made a mistake in saying the bonds went to Mr. Blair; they went to New York instead. Witness asked him why he had not entered that fact upon the books, and he could not give any satisfactory explanation. Witness told him it looked like a steal. Mr. Greenebaum told him to look out what he said, and witness replied that he would talk as he pleased.

W. L. Schreider testified that he thought the property of the bank-building was worth about $450 or $500 a foot. In the fall of 1873 witness thought the property might have been worth double that amount.

Col. Juessen said he had some more witnesses to examine who had been subpœnaed, but who had not put in an appearance.

The Court then adjourned the case until this morning at 10 sharp.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

All of importance that was done at the regular meeting of the Village Trustees Tuesday evening may be concentrated in one short paragraph. A debt of $2,000 due George Haight was ordered reborrowed of that gentleman. The Committee on Water-Works recommended the appointment of Joseph Little to the position of Assistant Engineer of the Water-Works. Robert Commons was likewise placed in nomination by a member of the Board, and, upon a ballot being taken, he received a majority, whereupon Simeon Farwell, as Chairman of the Water-Works Committee, offered his resignation, saying he could not serve as Chairman if Commons was given the position. Action upon the resignation was postponed until the next meeting.

The Republican Club of Evanston, at a meeting Tuesday night, elected the following officers: Andrew Shuman, President; W. N. Brainard, First Vice-President; W. H. Crocker, Second Vice-President; H. T. Boutell, Secretary and Treasurer. H. G. Lunt, C. K. Bannister, H. H. C. Miller, Simeon Farwell, and J. R. Fitch were chosen members of an Executive Committee, and Messrs. Brainard, Boutell, and Hamlin a committee to prepare a constitution.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

He Gives the Citizens of Winchester, Va., Some Sound Financial Advice.

WINCHESTER, Va., Sept. 16.—The President and party arrived here at 11 this morning. In addition to the President were Mrs. Hayes, Webb C. Hayes, Gen. and Mrs. Hastings, Secretary Thompson, and others. They were met at the railroad station by a large crowd, and thence proceeded to the residence of Gov. Holliday, under the escort of the Winchester Light Infantry. Gov. Holliday courteously received the visitors, and after a brief rest the party proceeded to the Fair-Grounds.

On arriving at the Fair-Grounds Gov. Holliday welcomed the President and formally introduced him to the assembled people.

When the President rose to reply he was greeted with applause, and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: My first knowledge of the beautiful and historic Valley of the Shenandoah was obtained in the rough school of the great Civil War, and with the aid of very competent instructors, engaged on opposite sides in that terrible conflict. It is a great satisfaction to revisit the Valley, and to refresh my recollection of its superb scenery and places made interesting and famous by the War. I now meet its people under circumstances far more auspicious than any of us, whether we were soldiers or citizens during the contest, could then have deemed possible within the period of our lives. For the first time in many years we see the American people, in the midst of interesting and important elections, with their attention chiefly engaged about questions relating to the material and business interests of the country, and in regard to which in all the States the people are beginning to take sides without much reference to sectional or color lines. Whatever evidences of the old bitterness may be exhibited in any other part of the country, we know that here the general wish is that the sectional controversies which have so long disturbed our American society may be permanently settled, and that, in pursuance of the Constitution and laws peace, and union may be restored and forever firmly established.

During the last month I visited agricultural fairs in several of the Northwestern States. In addressing the people on those occasions it seemed to me not improper to call their attention to the financial affairs of the Government of the United States. This was done with a double purpose. It was my hope that it would give encouragement and confidence to those who were looking anxiously but hopefully to better times. I hoped, also, that the facts and figures presented would aid in the formation of correct opinions on subjects which now mainly interest the people. With the same general purpose I now desire to spread before you very briefly the views of some of the fathers of our country, patriots whose names, and characters, and services are very familiar to the whole country and very dear to the whole country. In this part of Virginia, especially, with which some of them were identified, and among the descendants of those who were associated with them, the opinions of the men who made Virginia so famous will, I am sure, be received with more than ordinary consideration.

The President here quoted from letters of Washington, Jefferson, and Chief-Justice Marshall, showing they all favored hard money, and continued as follows:

It is not necessary for my purpose to make further quotations from the fathers. They embodied their opinions in the American Constitution. The money of the Constitution is coin. In making money which has intrinsic value the constitutional money of our country, the fathers adopted the money of the world. By a law resting on the concurring judgment and common consent of mankind in all ages and countries, the precious metals have been the measure of value—the money of the world. It is a law that is fundamental and irrepealable. It can no more be repealed by act of Congress than the law of gravitation. If we would have an early return of business prosperity let us not try to be wiser than the fathers, wiser than the Constitution, and wiser than human nature. In the present condition of our country our progress towards prosperity as a nation and as individuals depends upon having a good public credit, and sound constitutional currency.

The President was frequently interrupted by applause.

After a brief speech by Secretary Thompson, the Presidential party visited various parts of the Fair. They dined at Judge Pendleton's, and returned to the Fair-Grounds, when the exhibition closed for the day.

The President and Mrs. Hayes, assisted by Gov. Holliday and Mrs. Mason, his sister, held a reception at the Governor's residence to-night. Large numbers of ladies and gentlemen of the city and neighborhood called to pay their respects. At 11 o'clock the party left for Washington.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 16.—At noon to-day Mr. Joseph A. Jordan, train-dispatcher of the Chicago & Alton in this city, and Miss Emma Betts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman W. Betts, and niece of Senator David Davis, were united in marriage. The Rev. J. W. Dinsmore performed the ceremony in the presence of a large company of friends. At 2:20 Mr. and Mrs. Jordan departed for a visit to Wheeling, W. Va., to be gone two weeks and return to live in Bloomington. Mr. Jordan is a young gentleman who stands high among railroad managers and in the society of this city, and is universally respected for his integrity, good habits, and mental ability. His bride is a young lady of beauty, grace, and culture, a member of one of the best families of the State, and beloved and honored by all who know her for her excellent qualities of head and heart.

A BOGUS BARROW MAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—The arrival of the wheelbarrow man was an advertising hoax. Potter will not be here for a day or two.

A GRAND DISPLAY.

H. M. Kinsley, 66 Washington street, will display his new china, glassware, silver, and linen Friday and Saturday, Oct. 18 and 19, from 4 to 8 o'clock p. m. The society public are invited without further notice.

A 50 CENT CARPET,

with a carpet-lining under it, will outwear a $1 carpet without it. Use only that manufactured of cotton and paper. American Carpet Lining Company, New York and Boston. For sale by all carpet dealers.

FLAVORINGS.

With great care, by a new process, Dr. Price produces flavorings of rare excellence—far superior to cheap extracts. Ask for Dr. Price's.

THE COURTS.

The Validity of an Iron-Bound Lease Sustained.

Mike Evans' Case to Go to the Jury To-Day.

A decision of considerable interest, both to lawyers and the public, was rendered yesterday by Judge Blodgett in the case of the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. Sidney W. Sea. It seems that the Company has lately been in the habit of making its leases with a clause or covenant by which the lessee gives the Company a right on non-payment of rent to enter up judgment in forcible detainer against him at once, and issue a writ of restitution. Sea was a lessee of the Company, leasing from it the house No. 4 Park Row. He failed to pay his rent, and the Company attempted to enter up judgment by confession against him in forcible detainer. He objected, and a long argument was had on the point before Judge Blodgett, who then took the case under advisement, and rendered his opinion yesterday.

He said that in December, 1876, the Company filed a bill against Sidney W. Sea and wife and others to foreclose a mortgage for $10,000 given to it by Willard N. and C. E. Bruner, on No. 4 Park Row. In March, 1877, a decree of sale was entered, but without giving the right of redemption. At the time of the sale, in October, 1877, Sea was in possession, claiming possession as he subsequently claimed under some title in his wife. Soon after the sale Sea attorned to the Company, and accepted a lease from it, and paid the rent. A new lease was given in May last at $40 a month for the house, but Sea had paid no rent under it, although demand had been made on him. Mrs. Sea had also served notice on the Company that she was the owner of the premises, and had never surrendered possession. The lease contained a covenant that, if default should be made in the payment of the rent, the whole amount should become due, without notice or demand, and the lessee agreed that any attorney might appear for him, and enter up judgment against him in forcible entry and detainer, and that a writ of restitution should be issued at once. On the 25th of September last the Company filed a complaint in forcible detainer against Sea, and also a cognovit confessing judgment. At the same time, on due notice to Mrs. Sea, the Company asked for a writ of assistance against her, in the original decree, so as to oust her from the premises. Mr. and Mrs. Sea appeared by counsel and objected on the ground that the Company, by accepting the lease from Mr. Sea, had waived the remedy against Mrs. Sea,—that is, it had exhausted its right to the writ of assistance by accepting the attornment of Sea to the possession of the premises.

The Judge said, in reply to that argument, that if Mrs. Sea had never surrendered possession, and still owned the property so that her husband could not surrender the possession, then it was difficult to see how the Company had lost its right to a writ of assistance to give it possession. It was a part of the decree that the purchaser should be let into possession, and she was estopped from saying she could not be divested of her possession. As to the forcible detainer, it was objected that the Court only had power to render judgment on a debt due, and that the sixty-sixth section of the Practice act only authorized a confession of judgment for debt due. No doubt confessions were more frequently entered for debt due than for anything else, but on principle there was no reason why a defendant could not confess judgment in trespass, or case, or forcible detainer, or ejectment as readily as for debt. There was no reason why a debtor should not give such a remedy to his creditor if he saw fit. The authorities cited showed such confessions had been given. He could certainly let judgment go by default, and why not stipulate in advance that in a certain contingency he would allow judgment to be taken against him? If no fraud was used, an agreement of the kind in question embodied in a lease would be binding on the lessee. In the present instance, Sea made no suggestion that he had been overreached or defrauded, or that the warrant of attorney was obtained by fraud. The affidavits showed there had been such a breach of the covenant of the lease as entitled the complainant to the possession of the premises.

The suggestion was made that the defendant was entitled to a redemption of the premises under the decision in the Brine case. But where a sale had been made absolute by the court under its former practice, that sale could only be set aside by proper proceedings for that specific end, such as bill for review or to redeem, and by no collateral proceedings could a party impeach the sale made in due course. A judgment would therefore be entered in the forcible detainer suit for a writ of restitution and in the chancery suit for a writ of assistance.

Mr. McDaid, on behalf of Sea, gave notice of appeal in both cases to the Supreme Court.

DIVORCES.

Ella Stall filed a bill yesterday, asking for a divorce from Samuel A. Stall on account of his desertion.

ITEMS.

The evidence in the case of the People vs. Evans was concluded yesterday, and the case will be given to the jury this morning.

Candidates for admission to the Bar will be examined to-morrow by the Appellate Court.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

District-Attorney Bangs, on behalf of the Government, yesterday filed an information against Adolph W. and Fred S. Hoffman for illegally removing from their cigar manufactory 44,700 cigars without having them properly stamped. An information was also filed against John S. McInhill for unlawfully withdrawing fermented liquors from a beer keg which had not been stamped with the proper internal-revenue stamp. Both the parties appeared and pleaded nolle contendere, and a fine of $100 was imposed in each case.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Bella McKay commenced a suit in trespass against Joseph Dixon, Thomas Barrett, and Patrick Maloney, claiming $10,000 damages.

Andrew Nelson sued William Williams for $1,000 damages.

Mary Jensen began a suit for $7,000 damages against D. H. Hale and John Reed.

Frank Mayer & Co. sued the Franklin Insurance Company, of Wheeling, for $1,800.

Bamberg, Hill & Co., brought suit in replevin against Emil Horner and Charles Kern to recover a large quantity of ribbons, feathers, etc., valued at $1,399.39.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of G. S. Carmichael, letters testamentary were granted to Harriet K. Carmichael, under bond for $200,000.

In the estate of Mary McGraw, letters were issued to Mary McShane under bond for $9,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Daicie Ehorn pleaded guilty to larceny, and sentence was suspended on the condition that she would take the night boat for Michigan.

G. Sweeney, a boot-black, pleaded guilty to driving away a horse, but subsequently withdrew his plea and was tried. Notwithstanding he had entered a plea of guilty in the presence of the jury a verdict of not guilty was returned.

William Rostadt was found guilty of larceny and given one year in the Penitentiary.

Matthew Bennan, on trial Tuesday for rape, was found guilty. The jury was out all night, and gave him one year in the Penitentiary.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Williams vs. —— Railroad Company.

THE APPELLATE COURT—9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

JUDGE JAMESON—12, 16 to 19, 21, 23, 25, to 30, 31 to 38. No. 1, People vs. Evans, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—28, 29, 30, 31. No. 25, Miller vs. Jones, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—52, 59, 62 to 75, inclusive, except 65, 67, 68, 69, 73, 74. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Set case term No. 4,140, Johnson vs. Gilmore, and calendar Nos. 105, 107, 108, 109, 110. No. 94, Ferry vs. Jenks, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—227 to 244, inclusive, except 234, 237, 239½, 241, 242. No. 297, Degnan vs. Taylor, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—Motions in 509, Barnum vs. Mercantile Insurance Company, and 1,379, White vs. Hough.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Petitions in 1,094, Needles vs. Chicago Life-Insurance Company.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—J. V. Farwell & Co. vs. J. G. Zimmer, $425.—First National Bank of Chicago vs. Joseph Turner, $540.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—C. L. Niehoff vs. Heinrich Gerbig and August Wendel, $96.50.

JUDGE ROGERS—F. R. Otis vs. James Taylor, $150.—M. H. Crane et al. vs. Thomas H. Hornick and George A. Elton; verdict, $136.

JUDGE BOOTH—F. F. Ophitz vs. Louis Orlaneski; verdict, $84.—F. W. Puschek vs. Lafayette H. Smith; verdict, $200.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 16.—Judge Goodspeed, of the Will County Circuit Court, has rendered an important decision in the case of H. L. Thayer, of this city, vs. the Coalfield Coal Company. At the October, 1877, term Thayer obtained a judgment against the Company for nearly $7,000, and, failing to collect of the corporation, commenced garnishment proceedings against F. W. Peck, of Chicago, a wealthy stockholder. The attorneys for the defendant rested their case almost solely upon the grounds which had led Judge Murphy, of the Appellate Court, to decide against a similar case, namely, the illegality of the proceedings. The case was ably argued, and Judge Goodspeed, after careful consideration, held that under the General incorporation act, garnishment proceedings might be instituted against any stockholder for the unpaid portion of the stock owned or held by him, according to the same practice as in garnishee suits in other cases. This decision, if sustained, will result in a legion of similar suits.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic is the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties.* It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; and in every form of debility, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. It is friendly and helpful to the most delicate stomach. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., proprietors, New York.

MARRIAGES.

GOWER—WHITE—Oct. 15, at the residence of the bride's mother, Lawndale, Chicago, by the Rev. Francis Mansfield, Harry Gower and Nellie White, eldest daughter of the late James J. White, Esq.

BAGG—FORESMAN—Oct. 15, at Grace Church, by the Rev. John Wilkinson, D. D., Frank S. Bagg, of Chicago, and Lizzie M., daughter of C. M. Foresman, of Madison, Wis.

DEATHS.

BRACHVOGEL—In this city, at his residence, 88 Warren-av., Charles Brachvogel, born Aug. 13, 1829, died Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Funeral to Graceland Friday, Oct. 18, at 1 p. m.

MONK—In this city, Oct. 15, Rose S., infant daughter of Joseph and Hattie Monk, aged 7 months and 21 days.

The interment took place at Graceland Cemetery yesterday (16th).

☞ Sycamore (Ill.) and Ottawa (Kan.) papers please copy.

INTROBEL—Oct. 16, after a brief illness, Laticia, beloved wife of Joseph Introbel.

Services at the residence, 1378 Butterfield-st., Thursday, Oct. 17, at 1 p. m. Friends are invited to attend.

☞ Toronto papers please copy.

MANING—Oct. 17, at the residence of his parents, 148 East Erie-st., Samuel, infant son of John B. Maning (working for John B. Davis). Friends will please accept this notice.

A WORD OF WARNING TO COUNTERFEITERS.

The wide-spread fame of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters causes a necessity on our part to remind, from time to time, whom it may concern, of the fact that imitating said article is a punishable offense, and we now give this word of caution, that we will most assuredly have all those persons engaged in refilling our second-hand bottles, selling by the gallon or barrel, or in any manner whatsoever palming off on the public a spurious article purporting to be our preparation, punished to the full extent of the law. Penalty for counterfeiting or dealing in counterfeit trade-mark goods, as set forth in a law recently passed by Congress: "Fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not more than two years, or both such fine and imprisonment." We never fail to convict.

NOTICE TO DEALERS AND PURCHASERS.—Hostetter's Bitters are never, under any circumstances, sold in bulk, but always in bottles, with a finely engraved United States Internal Revenue (special proprietary) stamp covering the cork of each bottle, fastened to both sides of the neck of same. All Bitters purporting to be Hostetter's, without this stamp, are counterfeit.

HOSTETTER & SMITH.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. W. L. B. JENNEY WILL DELIVER THE third of his series of lectures at the Chicago Academy of Design this evening. Subject: "Architecture of Greece and Rome." Comments upon Mr. Jenney's lectures are highly complimentary.

THE HON. J. B. LEAKE WILL ADDRESS THE Twelfth Ward Republican Club at their hall, corner Robey and Madison-sts., this evening.

THE TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL hold a regular meeting this evening at 90 West Lake-st. Good speakers will address the meeting.

RAILROAD LANDS.

100 Bushels of Corn per Acre

Were raised on the Mississippi bottom lands near Cairo, the past season. The Illinois Central Railroad Company has a large quantity of similar bottom lands for sale at from $4 to $6 per acre, on time. These lands are usually not heavily timbered—easily cleared for cultivation—and produce immense crops of corn, which always finds a ready Southern market. For further particulars apply to

P. DAGGY,
Land Commissioner I. C. R. R. Co.,
Room 11, No. 78 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.
Send for a Map.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

OIL PAINTINGS.

AUCTION SALE

FINE OIL PAINTINGS

FROM BROOKLYN ART GALLERY,
AT STORE
106 MADISON-ST.,
This Morning at 10 o'clock, and 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.
POSITIVELY EVERY PICTURE ON CATALOGUE TO BE SOLD.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

Our Regular Weekly Sale,
Friday Morning, Oct. 18, at 9:30 o'clock,
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE,
A full line Brussels, Wool, and Ingrain
CARPETS,
The entire stock of a dealer, Crockery and Glassware, Tinware, &c., &c., Chromos, Blankets, Comforters, General Household Goods, General Merchandise, &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO.
Auctioneers and Real-Estate Agents,
173 and 175 Randolph-st.

REGULAR THURSDAY'S TRADE SALE.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, Furnishing Goods, Etc.,
THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at our salesrooms, 173 & 175 Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE.
JAPANESE WORKS OF ART.
THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 17, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 173 and 175 Randolph-st.
See advertisement on first page of Tribune.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE,
Oct. 19, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.
FURNITURE,
STOVES, SEWING-MACHINES, CHROMOS,
Together with a variety of other merchandise, at our salesrooms, 173 Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALE
BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS,
THIS DAY.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

DYE HOUSE

Estab. 1856. Dresses, Shawls, Silks, Poplins, Velvets, &c., also Gents' Clothing, handsomely dyed and cleaned at small expense. Orders received and returned by express.
AUG. SCHWARZ.
Boston Fancy Steam Dye House, 158 Illinois-st., 265 West Madison-st., and 190 South Clark-st., Chicago.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

CONSUMERS should bear in mind that the incomparable "Royal" is now the only Baking Powder in the market made from pure Grape Cream Tartar, imported exclusively for this powder direct from the wine-growing district of France. An old experienced housekeeper writes that, although she has to pay a few pennies more for the "Royal," finds that it goes so much farther and works so much better, that it's economy to use it. Another says she uses the powder in puddings, cakes, and all sorts of pastry, wholly without eggs. An old lady from Ohio writes that it makes the only biscuit her dyspeptic husband can eat. This is because the best and most wholesome materials are used. Approved by the New York Board of Health, and by such eminent chemists as Dr. MOTT, New York; Dr. HAYES, Boston; Prof. GENTH, Philadelphia, etc. Sold in tin cans only by grocers.